The New-York Times.

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DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN NEWS

Eight Hundred Snow-Bound Passengers at Cheyenne.

Wreck of an Erie Railway Train by a Misplaced Switch.

Howard, the Rochester Negro, Safe in Auburn for Twenty Years.

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$600,000,000 of the American Loan to be Put on the London Market.

Eight Thousand Deaths from Small-Pox Last Year.

RAILWAY SNOW BLOCKADE.

Arrival of Eight Hundred Delayed Passengers at Cheyenne—Hungry and Cold—Bad Management.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, Jan. 5.—Four passenger-trains, carrying about 800 passengers, arrived here this morning from Ogden, which place they left Dec. 21, 22, 23 and 26, respectively. They have been between here and Laramie (fifty-six miles) since Monday morning. There is little trouble on the road west of Medicine Bow, but trains were detained between Ogden and that point a week, from no other apparent cause than the lack of proper understanding and information on the part of the Company's officers. The greater part of that time was spent on side tracks, where it was almost impossible to obtain meals, and passengers suffered considerable inconvenience, subsisting on crackers and dried meats. Between Laramie and Cheyenne the road was impassable except with the help of a large force of men, working night and day. The snow is deep and constantly drifting. On one part of the road, near Sherman, trains made only four miles in twenty-four hours. If the weather should continue as favorable as it is now, the road may be kept clear; but winds or more snow will again blockade it in the same places where the recent troubles have been experienced. The time from San Francisco of the first passengers who arrived here this morning is seventeen days.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—Passengers arriving overland last night complain bitterly of the condition of the Union Pacific Railway, and state that they were not allowed to send dispatches over the Atlantic and Pacific telegraph line, which is controlled by the road, informing their friends of the true state of affairs. New-York mails to Dec. 22 have been received.

OMAHA, Nebraska, Jan. 5.—The road, at present, is reported free from obstruction.

ANOTHER ERIE ACCIDENT.

A Misplaced Switch and a Wrecked Train—Several Passengers Slightly Injured.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TURNERS, Friday, Jan. 5, 1872.

At 6½ to-night, as the Orange County express-train, on the Erie Railway, was approaching the junction one mile east of this station, it came upon a misplaced switch, and before the train could be brought to a stand-still, it ran off of the track.

The train consisted of one engine, one baggage-car, and three passenger-cars. The running-gear of the cars was totally demolished. The engine was broken up badly. None of the passengers were seriously injured, but a number of them were bruised slightly. The passenger-train was detained from four to six hours in consequence of the wreck.

THE ROCHESTER MISCREANT.

He is Taken to Court Secretly by Night, Pleads Guilty, and is Sentenced to Imprisonment for Twenty Years.

From the Rochester Democrat, Jan. 5.

Last night about the hour of 8 o'clock we received a hint that it had been arranged to hold a session of the Supreme Court, bring HOWARD before it, sentence him and send him away. It was thought impossible to proceed to open trial without risk of further bloodshed. Shortly after 9 o'clock the prisoner HOWARD and his escort entered the court-room. The plan for bringing HOWARD secretly from the jail was simple. At 5 o'clock in the evening the Police Commissioners had been informed of the proposed trial and the arrangements for it, and were notified to detail men as a guard. HOWARD was, during his perilous walk, well muffled up in a blue overcoat, a cap and scarf. In addition to this his face was chalked, presenting, in consequence, a ghastly look. He was manacled to JOHN REGAN, and went along with an escort consisting of Jailor BECKWITH, Col. STONE, L. MILES, D. PAINE and J. STANLEY. It must have tested the nerve of all them to walk along the dark, deserted streets in such company. There were about twenty persons present in the Court-room. The Court consisted of Hon. E. DARWIN SMITH, Justice of the Supreme Court, Hon. JEROME FULLER, County Judge, and Associate Justices SHERRY and HART. The blinds were tightly closed, so that no glimmer of light could reach the street. Outside the doors the hall was dark, and no signs of the work going on within appeared.

The Clerk made proclamation and opened the Court. District-Attorney RAINES stepped forward, and the prisoner was called upon to rise. He did so. He was calm enough, and seemed to realize his situation. The District-Attorney said: "WILLIAM EDWARD HOWARD, an indictment has been preferred against you in this Court for the crime of rape, committed on the 30th day of December, 1871, in the City of Rochester, on the person of CECILIA TERESA OCHS, a female aged ten years. How do you plead?"

Judge SMITH appointed Mr. DAVISON counsel for the prisoner. After a few minutes' conversation with the prisoner, Mr. DAVISON arose and said: "I have talked with the prisoner, and, in my opinion, it is proper for the Court to receive his plea. He desires to plead guilty. He is guilty, and his plea should, therefore, be accepted." The Clerk said to HOWARD: "Stand up and speak to the Court. Is that your plea?" The prisoner—"It is." HOWARD stood forward, and, in reply to the usual questions, said he was born in Rochester, was unmarried, twenty-four years old, and had no occupation. He could read, and had had some religious instruction. The Court then proceeded to sentence him, Judge SMITH saying:

"HOWARD, you are charged with one of the highest crimes known to our laws, not only a crime, but an offense against society. The estimation in which the character of this crime is held is shown by the feeling in this community. During my life I have never known the citizens of this community to be so deeply stirred as they are at the present time, in view of the crime for which you have been indicted. The youth of your victim, her weakness, her claim upon protection, and the aggravating circumstances add greatly to the heinousness of the offense. The Court feels itself justified in view of these facts to impose upon you the extreme penalty of the law. This is done with the hope that it may be some protection in future to the community. The sentence of the Court, therefore, is, that you be taken hence immediately, to Auburn State Prison, there to be confined at hard labor for the period of twenty years. It is hoped that your confinement may lead you to repent of this crime and atone as far as you can for the offense against the law. Your counsel has said that in view of your statements to him the Court should accept your plea of guilty, and we have taken this course to save your life and the blood of innocent persons. In acquiescing in these proceedings, we seek to preserve the public peace. The law was formerly imprisonment for life, but the law has been modified so that the extreme penalty for such an offense now is twenty years' imprisonment. Let the Sheriff take the prisoner into custody, and remove him immediately to Auburn State Prison."

The prisoner was immediately muffled, manacled and removed from the Court-room, with the same escort that had brought him, the spectators being requested to remain for some time. No one present saw anything of him after the doors closed upon him, but he was put into a hack and rapidly driven away. HOWARD acknowledged to his counsel the commission of the outrage charged upon him, owning that he met the little girl on Saturday and took her away. He refused, however to go into particulars in regard to his guilt, declaring that a detailed confession was useless. His last words were a request to a bystander to let his mother know what had happened.

AUBURN, N. Y., Jan. 5.—The negro HOWARD, who committed the outrage on the white girl in Rochester a few days since, arrived in this city this morning, and took his place in the State Prison under a sentence of twenty years. He was very happy to get safely within the walls, putting his thumb to his nose and making a fan of his fingers to the crowd outside as he went up the steps to the main hall.

THE FIJI ISLANDS.

Kidnapped Natives Kill Four of the Stealers and Escape.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—Later advices received from the Fiji Islands report that while a party of forty kidnapped Salomon Islanders were being conveyed on a schooner from Sevuka to a plantation, they attacked four men, named WARBURTON, WHITAKER, KEYSTONE and ROBINSON, and a Fijian planter who had them in charge, and chopped all to pieces with hatchets, and escaped. The Captain and a sailor of the bark *Cambria* were murdered by the natives, while cruising among the Salomon Islands in search of native laborers. The United States sloop *St. Mary's* is at Sevuka.

The New-Zealand General Assembly has adopted a memorial requesting the Imperial Government to put a stop to the uncontrolled traffic in native labor at Fiji, and at other islands of the South Pacific.

THE NEW LOAN.

A Proposition to Place $600,000,000 on the Market.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—A telegram received here from Washington, says: "Messrs. JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & Co., and ROTHSCHILDS have made a joint proposition to Secretary BOUTWELL, which he has received, and will no doubt accept, and which will result in placing $600,000,000 of the new loan."

GREAT BRITAIN.

Small-Pox in London—General Discussion of American Affairs.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The total number of deaths from small-pox in London during the last year was 8,000. The average of thirty-one years preceding is 600. The medical journals call attention to the alarming increase of the disease. They warn the public to take all precautions, and appeal to the Government to interpose rigid sanitary regulations, establish special hospitals, and carefully quarantine infected districts.

American topics engage the attention of nearly all the metropolitan journals this morning. The *Times* expresses its fear that TWEED will escape justice. It thinks his bail was purposely fixed at a small amount by Judge BARNARD to permit his running away without inconvenience to himself or his friends. The *Times* solemnly warns Americans not to permit robbers of the public funds to evade the penalties of their crimes. The City of New-York now has a chance of redeeming its reputation; should it fail, the entire nation would be forever discredited. The *News* discusses Mormonism, and sees the end of that monstrous delusion approaching. The *Post* and *Standard* deal at length with the Alabama Treaty, and the question of arbitration; and the *Advertiser* animadverts severely on the condition of justice in New-York City, taking the TWEED case for a text. The *Echo* rejoices at the removal of Minister CATACAZY from Washington, because he attempted to disturb the relations of the United States and Great Britain.

VIRGINIA.

The Anti-Funding Bill Passed Over the Governor's Veto.

RICHMOND, Jan. 5.—The House, today, by a vote of 68 to 27, passed the resolution stopping the funding of the public debt over Gov. WALKER's veto. A resolution was then unanimously adopted to appoint a special committee of fifteen to consider and report on the question of the payment of the debt. The resolution was subsequently passed in the Senate. A better feeling prevails, and the friends of the State credit are hopeful of much good from this action.

DEFENSE OF MRS. WHARTON.

Continuation of the Medical Evidence—A Sharp Passage Between a Lawyer and a Doctor.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 5.—The trial of Mrs. WHARTON was resumed at 10 A. M. The cross-examination of Dr. WARREN in regard to the cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis coming under his observation in Baltimore during the past year was continued. He had six cases, of which one proved fatal; this was the fulminant. Authorities were cited treating of meningitis. While the witness was examined on diseases of the brain, and the difficulty of ascertaining the exact cause of death where no lesions were discovered, Attorney-General SYESTER remarked:

A Doctor ought to be able to give an opinion of a disease without making mistakes.

WITNESS—They are as capable as a lawyer.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL—Doctor's mistakes are buried six feet under the ground; a lawyer's are not.

WITNESS—But they are sometimes hung on a tree.

After the witness had been cross-examined in reference to the sensitiveness of the skin, and other symptoms, on all of which he had been cross-examined yesterday, Attorney-General SYESTER asked:

Doctor, what fee do you get in this case?

WITNESS—What fee?

ATTORNEY-GENERAL—Yes, Sir, what fee? What do you get as a witness?

WITNESS—I don't get any fee as witness.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL—Don't you expect to be paid?

WITNESS—It is customary in England and other places, in important criminal cases, to employ respectable experts.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL—Doctor, we don't want to hear what is customary in England; we are not there. What do you get as a witness? Don't you expect to be paid?

WITNESS—Yes, I expect to be paid; I have been called away from my business to testify, and expect to charge such a sum as will remunerate me for being called away from my business.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL—What do you get, Sir?

WITNESS—I don't know.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL—Has not the amount been fixed?

WITNESS—No, Sir, it has not; I expect to be paid as witnesses for the State are.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL—Do you mean to say that witnesses for the State are paid for testifying here?

WITNESS—Yes, Sir; I have heard so.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL—Heard so? Who told you, and who are the witnesses?

The witness then said he had been told by Dr. MORRIS that Dr. WILLIAMS was paid as medical expert for the State.

The cross-examination was concluded at 1 o'clock, when Dr. WARREN asked permission to make an explanation, which was granted.

The witness then stated that last Summer, without solicitation on his part, he was called upon by one of the gentlemen of the counsel for the defense, who appealed to him in the interest of justice and humanity to investigate.

The Attorney-General remarked that this was not evidence, and he saw no necessity for an explanation.

The witness stated that imputation had been made against him.

Attorney-General SYESTER disclaimed any imputation against the witness, and, after a short examination by the counsel for the defense, the witness left the stand at 1½ P. M.

Dr. JOHN MORRIS and other witnesses were examined, but their evidence was unimportant.

LOUISIANA.

Gov. Warmoth Continuing His Belligerent Measures.

United States Army Officers Tender the Services of the Troops to Co-operate with the Governor and City Authorities.

ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Neutrality as Between the Factions—Intervention Only to Preserve the Peace.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—As was to have been expected, both factions at New-Orleans are appealing to the Government for recognition and help. Telegrams from WARMOTH and his friends on the one side, and from CARTER and his friends on the other, have reached the Secretary of War and the President, but the position of the Government will be one of absolute neutrality, unless the civil authorities are powerless to keep the peace, when the troops will be used for that purpose only. The Secretary of War has directed Gen. EMORY to report what troops are at New-Orleans and what use was made of them yesterday, inasmuch as it has been telegraphed that some of them were stationed in the United States Court-room in the Custom-house. The use of the revenue cutter by a portion of the Senators, to escape arrest by the Sergeant-at-Arms, was wholly unauthorized, and the officer who permitted it will be held to a strict accountability. The Representatives in Congress from Louisiana who are here are unable to determine what the result will be, and seem to care little what becomes of the factions. The feeling of the Administration is decidedly in favor of keeping hands off.

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY.

Action of Gen. Emory—Speaker Carter and His Friends Withdraw to Another Hall.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 5.—The Commissioner who issued the warrant of arrest executed by Marshal PACKARD was T. A. WOLFLEY, an appointee of Justice BRADLEY, of the Supreme Court, formerly a clerk of the Marshal and a son-in-law of Inspector FLANDERS. The meeting of the Warmoth wing of the House last evening was convened in pursuance of WARMOTH's proclamation reciting that, while certain officials and members of the General Assembly were detained in arrest, an illegal and revolutionary attempt was made to eject certain members of the House of Representatives, and seat other persons in their stead, there being at no time during those proceedings a quorum present, and deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion. In this extra session thus convened, the Carter party were excluded, and resolutions adopted declaring CARTER's seat vacant. Among the most active in this body was THOMAS OGG, member from St. Bernard, and an Inspector of Customs; one E. W. DEWEES, charged with frauds in expenditures of the last session, and MORTIMER CARR, said to be connected with the same matter. At a late hour the House adjourned until this morning.

Two officers of the colored militia were relieved of command, viz.: Col. JAMES H. INGRAHAM, of the Third Regiment Louisiana State Militia, and Col. JAMES LEWIS, Second Regiment of Infantry. The former is a State Senator, and the latter Administrator of Police of this city. This morning the State-house was guarded by several hundred police, two platoons being stretched across Dryades-street, upon either side of the front of the main entrance, armed with pistols and two rounds of ammunition. The hall stairways and various rooms of the building swarmed with police acting under Gov. WARMOTH's orders and authority. From 9 o'clock until 12 M. the people assembled by thousands in Canal-street, passing between the State-House and Custom-house, intensely agitated and excited. Several times there was imminent danger of a collision. There is still no quorum of the Senate, but it is believed as soon as articles of impeachment are prepared a majority will be on hand to try the Governor. The feeling of the people of this city is that of sorrow, disgust and despondency over the state of affairs, and many declare that they would prefer a military to the present State Government. Everything is confusion worse confounded.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 5.—The extra session of the Legislature, which met yesterday afternoon in response to the proclamation of Gov. WARMOTH, took a recess until 10 o'clock this morning. The excitement throughout the city has been intense all the morning. At an early hour the approaches to the Mechanics' Institute were found strongly guarded by Metropolitan Police, a line being thrown directly across Dryades-street on each side of the State-house, at Canal and Alcommon streets. No one but members of the Legislature, State officials and reporters were allowed to pass. Soon after 10 o'clock a company of State Militia marched up Dryades-street and stacked arms immediately in front of the State House. There were on duty then about 250 Metropolitan Police. At 10 o'clock the extra session of the Legislature assembled. Some delay was occasioned in obtaining a quorum, but it was finally announced by the Speaker, D. H. BREWSTER. Gov. WARMOTH was in the hall of the House when it was called to order, but soon after withdrew and sent in the following:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 5.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN: I have received the following dispatch from Washington, from Hon. J. R. WEST:—

To Gov. Warmoth, New-Orleans, La.:

"I have received the following from President GRANT: Gov. WARMOTH's despatch of this date to you is received. His report of the proceedings of the United States Marshal is of such an extraordinary character, that I will have the matter investigated at once. Please show this dispatch to the Attorney-General. (Signed) U. S. GRANT.

Undoubtedly justice will be speedily meted out to wrongdoers. The catalogue of wrongs has culminated, and retribution will be speedy.

(Signed.) J. R. WEST.
(Signed.) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

Prolonged cheering followed the reading of the above. A resolution was then adopted appointing a committee to investigate the conduct of the United States Marshal and his deputies in arresting the Governor and Representatives of the sovereign people of Louisiana, pronouncing such action an outrage. About 11¼ the extra session of the House adjourned *sine die*.

The members did not seem disposed to quit their seats, as the regular session would commence at 12 o'clock. The Speaker retained his chair. The Carterites were expected to appear before the hour appointed for reassembling, but they remained away, CARTER having been expelled from the House during the Extra Session, and his seat as a member declared vacant. He could not have obtained access to the Capitol, instructions having been given the Sergeant-at-Arms to admit none but members, and special instructions were given, it is understood, not to admit CARTER.

At 12 o'clock Speaker BREWSTER called the House to order. There was some delay, but a quorum was finally obtained. Gov. WARMOTH came in a few minutes earlier, and had taken a seat and was conversing with one of the members. A perceptible stir was created in the lobby, and all eyes were turned in that direction, many looking as though they expected the Kukux to appear, but their fears were soon relieved. The only visitor was a staff officer from Gen. EMORY in full uniform, who came with a message to the Governor, stating that the United States troops would co-operate with the State and Metropolitan in preserving order. A half an hour later Gen. SULLY and staff called on the Governor, the General stating that he had been sent by Gen. EMORY to co-operate with the troops under his command in preserving the peace, and informing the Governor that his men were under arms in Rampart-street, ready for any emergency. The Governor thanked the General, stating that he hoped to be able in a few hours to notify him that his troops would not be required, as he had received a communication from Mr. CARTER, which clearly indicated that there would be no disturbance. The following is the document:

SPEAKER'S ROOM, NEW-ORLEANS,
Jan. 5, 1872.

Hon. H. C. Warmoth, Governor of Louisiana:

SIR: In view of the extraordinary, illegal, violent, and revolutionary procedure on the part of your Excellency, in conjunction with M. CARR, W. DEWEES, Capt. BADGER, Chief of Police, Sergt. JOSEPH, and certain turbulent men in the community, to take possession of the Speaker's chair, Jan. 3, without authority of law and in violation of the rules of the House; in that you, in conjunction with said parties and certain members of the Legislature, and pretended members thereof, did, without authority of law, and in violation of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, surreptitiously issue your proclamation, and convene its General Assembly in extra session in the afternoon of Jan. 4, notwithstanding said General Assembly was already in session, and had adjourned to meet at 12 o'clock M. on this date, and could not be legally assembled at any other hour, even by the unanimous consent of the body; and in further consideration that your Excellency, in conjunction with the parties before mentioned, and other bad men, have taken forcible possession of the Police and other persons of the Hall of the House of Representatives, and the approaches thereto, with the view of intimidating a free and untrammeled expression of the same, and new legislative action; and all this in violation of the constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana and of the United States, and all this at the peril of the lives of the members of the House of Representatives, against the peace and dignity of the State. I, the legal Speaker of the legal House of Representatives, in my own behalf, and that of a majority of those who adjourned until 12 M. of this date, officially notify you that we shall proceed to some hall and proceed with the business of legislation as provided by law and the rules of the House, and shall notify your Excellency of our action in the premises.

Respectfully, G. W. CARTER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives of Louisiana.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Sergeant-at-Arms not to allow GEORGE W. CARTER, under any circumstances, to enter the State House. A resolution was adopted that those members who made affidavits before the United States Commissioner, causing the arrest of several members, be excluded from the privileges of the House. The excluded members are STEVENS, PIERSON, SCHUMACKER, and WILSON. A number of members denounced the arrest of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and members of the House and Senate, yesterday, by the United States Marshal, in severe terms. At 1 o'clock the House adjourned. A joint resolution will be introduced to-morrow, requesting Senator KELLOGG to resign. The Warmothites claim that they have fifty-eight members, but there were only fifty-three present at the extra session this morning.

THE OTHER HOUSE.

The Carterites met at No. 18 Royal-street. Only forty-eight members were present, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was sent in search of the others. Several speeches were made and resolutions adopted denouncing Gov. WARMOTH's action in taking illegal possession of the State House, and bringing therein a large force of armed Metropolitan Police to overawe the members. The following was offered, showing the future object of the Legislature:

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in session duly convened, that

Whereas, False reports have been circulated as to the object and purpose of the present united action of the Democratic members and of the members of the Republican Party opposed to the ruinous and tyrannical rule of Gov. WARMOTH; be it

Resolved, That it is the duty of this House to express fully and fairly the object of the said union.

Resolved, That the sole object of said united action is to defeat the nefarious schemes of Gov. WARMOTH and secure the repeal or amendment, already agreed upon by the Democrats, of: first, the Election and Registration laws; second, the Constabulary bill; third, the Metropolitan Police bill; fourth, the Revenue law and the Printing law.

The resolution was unanimously carried. An immense concourse gathered on Royal-street, in the vicinity of the Carterite Legislature, and at one time a riot seemed imminent. The Sergeant-at-Arms, with a squad of Metropolitans from the State-house, appeared on Royal-street in search of absent members, but were quickly driven off. The Mayor opportunely arrived, made a speech, and quieted the excitement.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Feeling Regarding the Retrenchment Investigation—Will Auditor Rutherford Resign—The Drake Amendment—Dangerous Illness of Gen. Halleck.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Much gratification is expressed here that the Retrenchment Committee now investigating the Custom-house put the pompous Mr. LINDSAY on the stand, and compelled him either to take back or swear to most of the false assertions which he has for some time been circulating. He has pretended to such a potential influence, and for so long a time endeavored to have it understood that he was running the Custom-house under GRINNELL, that many people will be glad to see his plan of operations developed. The exposure of this fellow will please a great many people here.

THE THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

There is considerable excitement in the office of the Third Auditor in regard to difficulties growing out of the transfer of a clerk from one class of duty to another against his will. The clerk threatened the Auditor with the exposure of certain matters which he regarded not in the regular line, but the Auditor, Gen. RUTHERFORD, seeming to know just what needed explanation, sent a check to the Quartermaster's Department for the amount of $230 38 in a letter explaining how it happened that he had overdrawn his dues from the Government when in the Freedmen's Bureau service in 1866, and had not discovered it owing to the loss of his private account-books, which he had but recently recovered. He also made a similar explanation to Secretary BOUTWELL. The clerk, W. A. HUNT by name, is recommended for dismissal, and he as well as two others have been suspended from duty pending an investigation into charges made against them. There are rumors afloat that Auditor RUTHERFORD will resign.

THE DRAKE AMENDMENT.

It is understood that the Supreme Court will next Monday decide a case involving the constitutionality of the law which makes a pardon for having been engaged in the rebellion *prima facie* evidence of the disloyalty of the possessor, and a bar to actions against the Government in the Court of Claims, in cases where the loyalty of the claimants must, according to law, be established. This law was passed by the last Congress in the form of an amendment to an appropriation bill proposed by Judge DRAKE, of the Court of Claims, then the Senator from Missouri. The claimants are confident that the Court will decide against the constitutionality of the law.

ARRESTED.

Gen. KRZYZANOWSKI, Internal Revenue Supervisor for Georgia, Florida and Alabama, who was charged with and arrested for the embezzlement of $26,000 some time ago in Georgia, and subsequently released on bail, was rearrested here today on complaint of his surety, who came from Georgia to find him, KRZYZANOWSKI having failed to appear for trial. He was taken back to Georgia to-night. It is due to him to say that he had no intention of evading arrest.

DANGEROUS ILLNESS OF GEN. HALLECK.

A dispatch has been received here stating that Gen. HALLECK's physicians have now but little hope of his recovery. His complaint has assumed a dropsical form, and it is thought that he can live but a short time.

SINK THE TRACK.

Meeting of Citizens at East-Side Association Hall.

Resolutions and Speeches—Mr. Vanderbilt Called Upon to Act Immediately—A Committee Appointed to Confer with Him.

In pursuance of public notice given, a very large mass-meeting of the different Railroad Reform and Rapid Transit Associations of the upper Wards of the City was held last evening at East-side Association Hall, corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Third-avenue.

The Hall, which is one of the largest in the City, was well filled. The chair was occupied by Mr. CHAS. CRARY.

The following gentlemen were appointed Vice-Presidents: Wm. A. Whitbeck, H. P. Allen, Thomas Rutter, J. O'Donohue, Henry Waterman, W. H. Colwell, W. R. Martin, H. Clausen, C. Serarty, Benj. A. Willis, Ed. Kilpatrick, Stephen Roberts, James M. Boyd, F. T. Hopkins, Wheeler H. Peckham. The Secretaries were J. C. Alston, Asher Barrett, J. T. Muller, Adolph Kessler, C. Boyd.

The Chairman announced the object of the meeting. He referred to the remedies proposed by the Common Council and other parties, to wit, the building of a wall on either side of Fourth-avenue, and said that they would not be acceptable. The plan generally approved by the citizens and property-owners in that portion of the City was to sink the track some ten feet and arch it over. He stated that Mr. VANDERBILT had expressed a willingness to accede to any plan that the organizations of the tax-payers should unite on. He said that the purpose of the meeting was to appoint a committee to wait upon Mr. VANDERBILT with a proposition that would be agreed upon by the property-owners and citizens of the upper portion of the City.

The following resolutions were then read by the Secretary, and, on motion, unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in relation to the Fourth-avenue, and its occupation by the railroads, the people demand that such improvements shall be made as shall accomplish two things: 1. Provision for the use by the public of the portion of said avenue not actually occupied by the tracks of the railroads, and also of the portion forming a part of the cross-streets, in the same manner as other streets and avenues are now used, and with the same freedom from danger and inconvenience. 2. The absolute cessation of the present intolerable nuisance of steam-whistles and bell-ringing.

Resolved, That the people appreciate the purpose of the railroad companies to unite with the people in the effort to find and carry out a practical solution of existing difficulties and thank the officers for its expression.

Resolved, That the general plan of a viaduct railway from Harlem River over the flats, and a sunken track, arched and covered over from the termination of the flats to Forty-second-street, including the sinking of the present depot and all premises in the neighborhood occupied by the companies, and the moving of all trains by silent signals, and giving to the companies the exclusive possession of their whole roadway, is, in the opinion of this meeting, reasonable, practicable, and should be adopted.

Resolved, That a committee of three from each Association, together with the Chairman of each Association, be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to confer with the railroad authorities, and, if possible, to unite with them upon a satisfactory plan, and that, if no agreement can be had, then the Committee, in the name of the people of New-York City affected by the railroads, apply to the present Legislature for appropriate legislation upon the basis of the foregoing resolutions.

The Chairman then appointed the following gentlemen on the Committee to wait on Commodore VANDERBILT: E. O. Korner, Welcome E. Beebe, Christian Schwartz, E. M. Hedden, Thos. J. Crombie, David H. Knapp, Cyrus Clark, Courtlandt Palmer, J. J. O'Donohue, T. S. Hopkins, J. M. Boyd, Dr. Adolph Kessler, Emil Sauer, Simon Goldenberg, Wm. H. Raynor, John H. Morris, N. Richardson, Henry Waterman, Geo. N. Palmer, E. H. Brown, Wm. Dunning, Edward Fitch, Geo. W. Glaze, David R. Glaze, Robt. McCafferty, W. R. Martin, Hooper C. Van Voorst, Jno. McCool, Wm. H. Colwell, Benj. A. Miller, Asher Barnett, Henry Clawson.

It was then announced that this committee would meet at the same place on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock, to arrange for a conference with Mr. VANDERBILT and the railroad authorities.

On motion of Mr. EDWARD FITCH, a supplementary resolution was unanimously adopted that it was the sense of the meeting that no part of the expense involved in this improvement be paid by the tax-payers of New-York.

Addresses were delivered by WHEELER H. PECKHAM, Dr. ADOLPH KESSLER and others, after which the meeting adjourned.

VENEZUELA.

Guzman Blanco in the Field—Treachery of the Insurgents—They Seize Money and Arms in Return for Hospitality—Several Generals Executed—The Rebels in Danger of Being Annihilated.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CARACAS, Tuesday, Dec. 12, 1871.

The revolutionist party has met with constant reverses of late, and have been driven out of the Republic, taking refuge in the State of Guiana. GUZMAN BLANCO is at the head of 7,000 troops, well armed, and furnished with $100,000 for provisions. When Gen. OLIVO, at the head of the rebels, went to Guiana, he sought and obtained the protection of the President, Señor ANTONIO DE LA COSTA, who is known for his conciliatory policy. He allowed them to go to Ciudad Bolivar, trusting they would be friendly to him and respect the laws of the State, but his hospitality and consideration met with a base return.

They had not been long in the State before they seized upon everything, taking Señor DE LA COSTA prisoner, and expelling him from the country under penalty of death. They also appropriated the moneys received from the Customs, and imposed heavy taxes on the people, besides seizing all the arms and ammunition they could find. They next took by force several steam-boats belonging to an American company, and organized an expedition to proceed up the River Orinoco as far as San Fernando, capital of the State of Apouri, which they took by surprise, making prisoners of the President of the State, Gen. DIEZ, and two other important Generals, who were at once sentenced and executed.

Gen. OLIVO, at the head of three thousand rebels, next proceeded to Callaboso, capital of the State of Guarico, where, hearing that GUZMAN BLANCO was following and close up to him, he left precipitately, returning to San Fernandes, whither GUZMAN followed by forced marches. A desperate fight is expected as soon as they meet. It is, however, almost certain that OLIVO cannot escape, as GUZMAN's army far outnumbers his, and another expedition of two thousand men was fitting out in the Eastern States of the Republic to cut him off should he escape from San Fernandes. They also contemplate the recapture of Ciudad Bolivar, which, if successful, will certainly result in the destruction of the rebel army.

In consequence of the desperate character of the rebels, GUZMAN BLANCO has issued a decree, laying down very stringent rules for the preservation of the peace and the prevention of all seditious movements. No persons are allowed in the streets after 10 o'clock at night. No public meetings or gatherings on the streets are to be held, and no more than two persons must be seen talking together. No balls or festivities are permitted, unless by official authority. No one is allowed to board any vessel coming into port without permission, and no one is to speak to the soldiers under any circumstances. All private citizens are prohibited from carrying any kind of weapons, and none are allowed outside the city limits between the hours of 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. Carriages are prohibited leaving the city at all hours. The Press also has been warned not to discuss public questions. Foreigners taking part against the Government will be arrested and imprisoned, and also all women found secreting arms or ammunition in their houses. The disturbed state of the country surrounding the Republic and the presence of many of OLIVO's emissaries here render these laws a necessity. Notwithstanding this, the new road from the capital of the Republic to Charallave, about sixty miles in the interior, has been completed, and will be of great service to the people of that city and the markets of Caracas. Other roads running east and west from the city are being pushed on, and the park of the Place Bolivar, a favorite place of resort, has also been finished. The crop of coffee is unusually large, and business will be brisk as soon as it can be gathered and brought into market.

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

Mr. Sherman Nominated by the Republican Caucus.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 5.—There are 141 members in the Legislature, 76 of whom are Republicans. Mr. SHERMAN received 70 out of 74 votes in the caucus last night, on the first ballot. Seven members, four of whom voted for SHERMAN, said in caucus that they would not be bound by its action. Mr. SHERMAN, in joint convention, is pretty sure to get seventy-three and may get seventy-five votes, which insures his election.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Inauguration of Gov. Washburn—What He Has to Say in His Message—A Business-Like Document.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—The inauguration of Gov. WASHBURN took place today before the Full Legislature and a brilliant assemblage of citizens. The oath of office was administered by President COOLIDGE, of the Senate. When the formalities were over the new Governor read his inaugural address.

THE MESSAGE.

The message is a vigorous and business-like document. It discusses the prominent questions of the day and State topics boldly and clearly, and handles sensitive questions "without gloves." On the liquor question the new Governor talks with startling directness, and in a manner to raise the Prohibitionists from their slough of despond. After discussing the subject at length, he thus defines his position: "I have no hesitancy in saying that, in my judgment, the Prohibitory law, repealed four years ago, was the best and most effective we have ever had for the suppression of the liquor traffic. I would like to see it restored in all its power and integrity to our statute-books, and rigidly enforced over every foot of soil in the Commonwealth. Let this be done and crime and pauperism would be reduced fifty per cent., a great burden of taxation would be removed from all classes of citizens, a new impetus would be given to every branch of legitimate industry, a heavy weight would be lifted from the hearts and hands of our laboring people, and a most important step taken toward their permanent elevation and improvement." He shows that the Executive has not the power of himself to enforce the law now on the books. "Would to God," he says, "his arm were long enough and strong enough to close up once and forever every liquor-shop in the entire Commonwealth so effectually that it would be necessary for those who patronize such places to go beyond our bounds to get their supply of intoxicating drink, by whatever name designated." He recommends large increase of the number of State Constables, so that the liquor traffic may be thoroughly broken up. On woman suffrage he has some decided opinions. He isn't inclined to go the entire length and declare for woman suffrage pure and simple, but he suggests that the laws be so amended that women may vote on the question of allowing ale or beer to be sold in the city or town within which they reside. He further, however, ventures the belief that woman, if she had the ballot, would not only be able to maintain her present position, but do much to purify the ballot-box, clear the political atmosphere, and soften the asperities of political life. He discusses the labor question, and asks for legislation in behalf of an improved condition of the laboring classes, and, as a step in this direction, he recommends a general law under which savings banks can be established. Too much railroad legislation he does not believe in. Combinations to extend or prevent the extension of all old roads, to build or prevent the building of a new one, with little regard for the public necessity or convenience, he thinks, have become altogether too common, and railroad cliques in the Legislature he vigorously denounces. He thoroughly believes in the Hoosac Tunnel, and the Troy and Greenfield Railroad and thinks the State should hold on to them. Concerning State charities, he makes several recommendations; the most startling one to a certain class is that the School-ship, Collector RUSSELL's pet, be sold and the school closed as useless! He objects to the Commissions under the patronage of the Board of State Charities, which Gen. BUTLER so bitterly denounced during his campaign last Fall up and down the State, but in a milder form, and suggests several economical changes. He believes in popular education and the Agricultural College; and, in fine, advocates a shortening of the legislative session.

Among the prominent persons present were three Ex-Governors of this State, Clifford, Washburn and Bullock; Gov. Perham, of Maine; and Ex-Gov. Harriman, of New-Hampshire; Hon. George F. Hoar, Hon. Josiah Quincy, Charles Francis Adams, Jr., and Hon. George B. Loring.

The message excites universal comment.

Rev. EDWARD ABBOTT, of Cambridge, was today elected Chaplain of the Massachusetts Senate.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

President GRANT is enjoying a quiet visit in Philadelphia.

The Grand Duke and party left Chicago for St. Louis yesterday morning.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON is the guest of Senator SUMNER in Washington.

Serious injuries to the wheat crop in Victoria, Australia, by rust are reported.

Gen. GEO. B. WILLIAMS sailed, yesterday, from San Francisco, for Japan.

ELI M. SMITH, Postmaster at Ludlow, Mass., committed suicide on Thursday by shooting himself in the head.

BENJAMIN F. CATOR, of the firm of ARMSTRONG, CATOR & Co., Baltimore, died there yesterday.

The steam-ship *Nebraska*, at San Francisco, reports the United States frigate *California* at Honolulu.

The subsidy for the San Francisco mail service has been voted for a term of fourteen years in New-Zealand.

The Ulster Board of Supervisors have ordered the prosecution of Ex-Treasurer JOHN C. BROADHEAD's bondsmen.

Public meetings throughout New-Zealand express regret at the brutal murder of the late Bishop PATTERSON.

Gen. WILLIAMS has been detained at San Francisco by orders from Washington, to meet the Japanese Embassy.

The bark *Alice* has sailed from Auckland, N. Z., for New-York with 896 bales of flax, 160 bales of tow, and 4,070 cases of Kauri gum.

The South Carolina Legislature reassembled yesterday, but no quorum was present in either house.

Bishop BAILEY, in New South Wales, has been fined and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

The brig *Crown* and the bark *Delhi*, of Sydney, have been wrecked on the coast of Queensland. All hands were saved.

Monseigneur DUPANLOUP, Bishop of Orleans, insists on his resignation as a member of the French Academy, and the Academy refuses to accept it.

The first trial of a hostage for the murder of a German soldier in France, the perpetrator of the crime not having been given up, will commence next week.

The California Legislature has appointed a joint committee to investigate the State Capitol frauds. The Assembly has repealed the State Paper act.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

The Florida at Charleston but her Owner is Silent.

Men-of-War at League Island Ordered into Service.

Officers Detailed by Orders from the Navy Department.

Confidence of the Government in their Capacity.

Respect for the Flag to be Vigorously Enforced.

The Spanish Admiral in Cuba Looking at His Defenses.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The arrival of the steamer *Florida* at Charleston, last night, will soon determine the gravity of the offense alleged to have been committed against her on the high seas by the Spanish man-of-war. Strangely enough, now that the vessel is where the facts can be readily ascertained, not a word has been heard to day from her irrepressible owner, who is usually ready for a fuss on the slightest provocation.

Naval Preparations at League Island—Orders Detailing Officers to the Various Vessels.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—The iron-clads *Canonicus*, *Manhattan*, *Wyandotte*, *Saugus* and *Ajax* are now fitting out at the Navy-yard. It is supposed for Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Commander A. E. K. BENHAM is ordered to the command of the *Canonicus*; Commander O. F. STANTON to the command of the *Monocacy*, in the Asiatic Squadron; Lieut. JOHN H. NEWELL to the *Mahopac*; First Assistant Engineer WM. E. NICOLL to the Bureau of Steam Engineering; Second Assistant Engineer J. J. BARRY to duty at New-York; Boatswain ANDREW MILNE to the naval station at League Island. Commander JAS. H. GILLIS is detached from the Washington Navy-yard, and ordered to command the *Mahopac*; Commander DAVID B. HARMONY is detached from duty as inspector of supplies at the New-York Navy-yard and placed on waiting orders; Commander EDWARD P. McCREA is detached from the command of the *Monocacy* and ordered to return to the United States; Lieut.-Commander F. T. DICKINS is detached from torpedo duty and ordered to the receiving ship at New-York; Lieut.-Commander HENRY H. GORRINGE from duty at the New-York Navy-yard and ordered to the Hydrographic Office; Assistant Pay-master JOSEPH T. ADDICKS from the Philadelphia Navy-yard and ordered to the *Mahopac*; First Assistant Engineer SIDNEY P. SMITH, from the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and ordered to the Washington Navy-yard; First Assistant Engineer JEFFERSON BROWN, from special duty at the New-York Navy-yard, and ordered to the *Terror*; First Assistant Engineer HENRY A. McGEE, from the Washington Navy-yard, and ordered to the *Canonicus*; First Assistant Engineer J. G. BROSNAHAN, and Second Assistant HENRY WEBSTER, from the Washington Navy-yard, and ordered to the *Mahopac*; Lieut.-Commander EDWIN T. WOODWARD is ordered to the *Canonicus* as executive officer; Lieut. F. A. MILLER and First Assistant Engineer GEORGE H. WHITE to the *Canonicus*; Master EDWARD H. GREEN and First Assistant Engineer A. H. GREEN to the *Mahopac*; Second Assistant Engineer EDWARD F. McELWELL to the *Canonicus*; Lieut.-Commander GEO. A. WOOD from the *Vermont*, and ordered as Executive Officer of the *Mahopac*; Assistant Surgeon B. S. MACKIE from the Naval Hospital at New-York, and ordered to the *Canonicus*; Assistant Surgeon DICKINSON from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Mahopac*; Assistant Paymaster E. K. CALHOUN and First Assistant Engineer HENRY D. McEWEN from the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and ordered to the *Canonicus*.

The *Canonicus*, iron-clad, at League Island, just officered, is of the fourth class, mounts two guns, and is 550 tons burden. The *Omahopac*, of the same class and capacity, also officered today, lies at the Washington Navy-yard. Other vessels will soon be placed in commission, and arrangements for that purpose are now being made at the Navy Department. While it is not admitted in official quarters that there is an exigency for these preparations, it is well known that the North Atlantic Fleet is to be strengthened for protective purposes, and to present a force sufficiently large to guard American ships from molestation and illegal search on the high seas by Spanish cruisers. A month ago the force on that station consisted of ten ships, mounting seventy guns. One of these, the *Shawmut*, will probably be relieved, as she is destined for the South Atlantic, but others will supply her place. Care is taken in the selection of the Commanders, the utmost confidence being placed in their competency to fully carry out the orders of the Government. While the utmost caution is enjoined, the policy of protection will be rigidly enforced.

A Spanish Admiral Looking to His Defenses.

HAVANA, Jan. 5.—Admiral CHICARO has gone to sea to inspect the different stations.

A Price on the Head of Cespedes—Encounter With Insurgents.

HAVANA, Jan. 5.—A popular subscription has been inaugurated here to raise funds to be given to the party delivering President CESPEDES into the hands of the authorities. The insurgent chief JUAN BENIGNO GOMEZ, crossed the Trocha at the head of fifty men. In an engagement on the 2d inst., Gen. GOMEZ lost four men killed and seven taken prisoners, and in consequence GOMEZ and nine of his men surrendered to the Spaniards.

MEXICO.

Fears of a Government Defeat Diminishing—Singular Treatment of Merchants.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 30, via HAVANA, Jan. 5.—The situation remains unchanged. The rebels hold the States of Durango, Coahuila, Nuevo-Leon, Sonora, and Oaxaca, but make no progress. The Government has gained ground in Oaxaca. Anarchy continues in nearly every State, business of all kinds is prostrated, and extortions and oppressions are the order of the day. The capital is excited with the rumor that 10,000 American troops are being concentrated on the Rio Grande, and that Gen. [illegible] has received orders to cross the river into Mexico, and support JUAREZ. The fears of an early triumph of the revolutionists are disappearing. The Government is confident of an early triumph.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Illness of the Prince—Sentiment of the Nation—Significance of the Feeling—Political Effect of the Prince's Condition—The Political Situation of the Country.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 16, 1871.

I wrote last week in momentary expectation of a telegram announcing the Prince's death. As you know, he has surmounted the threatening crisis and is now pronounced to be in a fair way of recovery. The country has drawn a deep breath, and the thought of the cypress, which people feared they might have to wreathe with their Christmas holly, will give a deeper glow to the thankfulness of the season. All last Saturday and Sunday, the ringers of St. Paul's were in waiting to toll the great bell which has the melancholy privilege of announcing the death of royal personages. Similar preparations were made throughout the country, and in one or two remote places, on receipt of false intelligence, the bells were actually tolled and funeral sermons preached. Not a few clergymen hesitated to repeat the prayer which had been ordered by the Privy Council, lest it should prove that the event had mocked their intercession. Of the fluctuations in the sick man's condition and the desperate anxiety of the nation I need not speak, for I may assume that these things have been fully recorded in your telegraphic dispatches. I will only say—and I ask you to believe it on the word of a very matter-of-fact and unsentimental person—that nothing could be more intense, genuine and universal than the feeling of the country on this subject. Whatever explanation may be given of it, about the fact itself there can be no question at all. The Prince's danger came home to every heart, and brought with it the burden of a personal sorrow. Last Sunday and Monday I went about a good deal for the purpose of observing what was passing, and everywhere, in all parts of the town, among all classes, in the midst of all kinds of occupation and business, I found the same keen, predominant, engrossing feeling. I have seen a great many crowds, and have observed that a certain excitement and effervescence is usually generated by the coming together of a mass of people, and finds vent in strange ebullitions of gayety and sportiveness, even on the most solemn and shocking occasions, as, for example, at a public funeral or a hanging. But in the crowds round the bulletins from Sandringham, although there was some struggling to get near the placards and a constant stir of people coming and going, there was a conspicuous absence of even a momentary lightness of word or conduct. It was impossible not to be struck by the uniform gravity of every face, and that kind of softness and gentleness of manner which is associated with the hush of the sick-room. The laboring population were especially sympathetic and tender about the matter. In their own hard life, death's visits are apt to have a certain prosaic roughness about them; their necessities cut short the indulgence of grief, and the thought of one mouth less to feed, or one strong arm the less to work for the family, intrudes upon their anguish. But here they were lifted out of and above all personal considerations, and in their case, as indeed in the case of all classes—for all have a selfish and egotistical side to their sorrow in bereavement—it was the breadth and utter unselfishness of the sorrow which made it so touching and impressive. The newspapers were printing new editions all day long, which were eagerly purchased at twice and thrice their price—indeed, almost at any price the news agents chose to demand. The bulletins were copied out and passed from hand to hand, or were stuck up in shop-windows, and even outside private houses, so that at every few paces you came on one or were asked if you had one, or you heard some one telling somebody else the purport of the latest message. The circulation of the news distanced the distribution of the papers, but did not in the least interfere with their sale, for everybody wanted to see everything that was published, and to realize the hopefulness or discouragement of successive reports by reading and discussing them over and over again. Whole sacks full of letters were poured into Sandringham House from people in all parts of the country, making suggestions of fine old family prescriptions or proved expedients for allaying fever or bronchial affections. Not a few even visited Sandringham personally with drugs and receipts which they pressed on the physicians. And in the course of the treatment the old woman's remedy for sleeplessness, a pillow stuffed with hops, was tried, apparently with success—at least the Prince slept, whether from that cause or any other, and his sleep saved him. The supposed good effect of the hops, and the fact that the Prince, waking to consciousness, asked above all things for a glass of bitter ale, will no doubt make hops fashionable in their various conditions.

MEANING OF THE PUBLIC FEELING.

I have thought it worth while to say this much, because our newspapers are usually so flunkeyish in what they write about the royal family, that it might be supposed that they had exaggerated and overcolored their accounts of the intense solicitude and heaviness of heart of the nation during the past week. But, in fact, it was impossible that they could do so. It was such a feeling as has never been manifested on any previous occasion—there was something like it, probably, when GEORGE IV.'s unhappy daughter, the Princess CHARLOTTE, died in child-bed, but the news of her death was to most people the first intimation of her illness. The same may almost be said of Prince ALBERT's death; there was no time for the public mind to dwell on the expectation of it with hope and fear. PEEL's death was sudden, too. His horse threw him one day, and he was dead three days afterward, without its being known that he was so near his end. WELLINGTON was eighty-three when he died. PALMERSTON had also arrived at a ripe age. But here there was a young life in a prolonged and critical agony, ebbing and flowing, as it were, for days together, in the sight of all. The telegraph kept the whole country breathless with expectation and apprehension at the door of the sick-chamber; and the feverish emotion of the public was due, not to one, but to a variety of causes—the relation of the Prince to the people, his popularity, his youth, sympathy for his wife and mother, and, above all, the constant detailed intelligence of his condition, which, in almost any one, would have excited a vivid feeling of sympathy and sorrow. Some of the papers are trying to make out that the Prince's illness has consolidated the monarchy, and dispersed republican aspirations to the winds. The Republicans have themselves—to do them justice—had the good taste to perceive that this is not a proper time to continue their discussion of the claims of the monarchy to the attachment of the people; and mere prudence would have led them to the same conclusion, for their persistence would only have earned for them a severe thrashing. It is quite true that the country is in no mood for tolerating attacks on the royal family in such a moment of affliction, and this is a very natural and wholesome instinct. But it is going rather too far to say that it proves the hopelessness of a republican agitation. There would certainly be very little hope for a country, under any form of government, which, having rather a leaning toward republicanism, was suddenly confirmed in its attachment to a monarchy merely because the heir to the throne caught typhoid fever at a picnic and nearly died. The truth is, English people are not quite so idiotic as popular newspaper writers usually assume. The Prince's illness has, no doubt, led people to reflect on the awkwardness of a possible minority and Regency, but the profound affliction of the country has really had nothing to do with the question between monarchy and republicanism, or with any selfish political considerations as to the future course of government. Here was a hearty young fellow, who had always been associated with the idea of splendid health and physical lustiness and enjoyment, who was known to all and near to all in a certain way, whose face was as familiar as that of a member of one's family, and of whose movements men were constantly reading in the papers, who was suddenly struck down by an insidious and dangerous malady, and whose struggle for life was carried on almost under the country's eyes. Englishmen would have been stocks and stones not to be touched and agitated by such an event. The Prince was popular in his own way before his illness, and he has now, if he likes or is able to make a fresh start, a higher and nobler popularity within his reach. He has been brought near to his people since they have been with him in his hours of trial. But the broad question of the expediency of monarchical institutions remains just where it was before. The English people have always acted in one way in matters of this kind,—they have stuck to old forms as long as they were capable, by any patching or paring, of being adapted to our necessities,—and there is no reason to suppose that the habit of centuries, confirmed by usage and justified by success, will now be abandoned. If the monarchy is on the eve of becoming incompatible with the social and political condition of the people, an unpopular Prince would only hasten its end a little, and the best of Princes could not save it. If the institution itself is good and necessary, the personal question is a mere detail, and the people can set up one Prince, whenever it chooses, instead of another. My own belief is, that even if all monarchies are to be swept away, the last relics of one will be found here after they have disappeared everywhere else. The great security of monarchy in this country is that it exists just because the people choose to have it. The destinies of a great nation are not determined by the life of any individual, or even of a whole family. If the Prince of WALES' illness leads to strong measures being taken against the waste of twenty thousand lives annually by typhoid fever, produced by sanitary neglect, that may, perhaps, affect us, but how it will affect us will depend, of course, on what the twenty thousand think, and on which side, on any great issue, they will cast themselves into the balance.

F. H. J.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Present and Future of the Struggle—Adoption of Decisive Measures—Valmaseda's Proclamation—A Period of Extermination to Commence at Once.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 30, 1871.

Since the war began the different Captain-Generals and other high commanding officers have issued a large number of proclamations to the insurgent Cubans, offering to pardon such as would surrender and lay down their arms unconditionally, excepting only the leaders known as successful Generals. Whenever a proclamation of this kind appeared the island Press would laud it to the skies, and draw the most vivid pictures of the unexampled generosity and kindness of the Spaniards, their Government and its authorities, while the Cubans would laugh at the document, and view it in its true light, as a piece of buncombe and flowery rhetoric, and as a confession of weakness on the part of the Spanish chiefs. At times a few Cubans would be deceived and come within the Spanish lines; seeing how matters really were, they would take the first opportunity to leave again, and many cases are known in which the same man surrendered four times in as many different jurisdictions. Until about three months ago these proclamations were worth little more than the paper they were written on, the insurrection maintaining itself with almost undiminished vigor, although confined to a much smaller extent of territory in 1871 than in 1869 and 1870. But a change has been effected since then, and where formerly a Cuban column could rest and recruit itself for ten or twenty days without the slightest danger of being attacked by the Spaniards, they now have to move every day. Some Cuban columns have met three different Spanish columns in a single day. The Spaniards continue to increase in numbers and the Cubans decrease. The party of PANCHO VEGA and others who had remained unmolested for over four months near Las Tunas, and moved in all directions, has now to guard itself against seven Spanish columns following in close pursuit. The want of horses is also beginning to be felt, and even the most skeptic are ready to believe that the Spaniards will triumph. Success, however, must depend on a variety of circumstances, and if the cable report of VALMASEDA's recall and CONCHA's appointment as Captain-General is true, it will prolong the revolution and increase the Cuban army, as VALMASEDA's knowledge of the country and its people, and his intimate acquaintance with every detail of the campaign, will make it impossible for his successor to continue and carry out the present plan. The commanders in different jurisdictions will, as usual in such cases, be changed, and the Cubans can much more easily avoid an ignorant Colonel than a skilled enemy.

VALMASEDA'S PROCLAMATION.

But the proof that the Spaniards consider themselves at present strong enough to impose conditions, instead of begging for support and buying their adversaries, is clearly set forth in VALMASEDA's proclamation of the 15th inst., which has been scattered broadcast over the entire revolutionary districts, and which I translate verbatim:

To the Insurgent Bands:

The gate of pardon has, with a feeling of kindness innate in the Spanish national character, been constantly open to those who, having laid down their arms, ask for their lives. As you all know, this pardon has been very liberally dispensed, as all those who have presented themselves have enjoyed full liberty from the moment they submitted to the legitimate authorities; only certain persons among you have, on account of their bad antecedents, received orders to quit the country and settle where they thought most suitable.

This kindness, shown up to the present moment toward those who have wished to repent, cannot be prolonged indefinitely, since there are many who remain in open rebellion, thinking that the gate of forgetfulness will always be open; who continue to commit new and greater crimes, imagining that they will always enjoy a propitious moment in which to profit by our habitual benevolence. It is necessary that such a belief should come to a decided end, and I have determined its close, as I informed you. Make use of the intervening days I give you to surrender, for when these shall have elapsed, the obstinate ones will be judged according to the following proclamation: 1. All those fighting as soldiers in the insurgent bands who have not presented themselves by the 15th of January next, on being made prisoners, will be always (*siempre*) shot.

2. Those presenting themselves after that day will suffer the next highest punishment, namely: imprisonment in the penitentiary for life.

3. Male negro slaves presenting themselves before the 15th will be subject to the same conditions granted up to the present time to other rebels; but after that time will suffer, according to each particular case, punishment as laid down in articles 1 and 2.

4. Female slaves, either taken prisoners or presenting themselves after the 15th of January, will be handed over to their owners, to be put to work in the fields, and for four years shall wear iron rings.

5. White women, or free women of color, on being found after the specified time in the woods, whether captured or surrendered themselves, will be banished from the country.

6. The leaders of bands will, in common with all, be granted, on presenting themselves before the 15th of January, the privileges mentioned in my former proclamations. When that time shall have passed, they will be punished according to this one.

Insurrectionists, in the period the close of which I have designated, there is ample time for you to repent and for us to forget. If you let it pass, the blood spilt in your foolhardy rebellion falls upon your head.

The Count VALMASEDA.

HAVANA, Dec. 15, 1871.

Whether this severe proclamation will make any of the still extant bands of Cubans, such as those of the Agramontes, Modesto Diaz and Garcia surrender, is a very doubtful matter. It is more likely that they will fight the harder. And as the number of Cuban families residing within the confines of the insurrected districts is still very large, I doubt whether the most sanguinary Spanish official will be able to carry out the provisions of this proclamation of extermination to the full extent. But as everything is possible in this country, we must await events.

QUASIMODO.

The Superior Court Clerkship.

At a meeting of the Superior Court Judges, yesterday, Mr. THOMAS BOESE, formerly clerk to the Board of Education, was elected Clerk of the Court, in place of JAS. M. SWEENY, resigned. The order appointing Mr. BOESE was signed by all the Judges. Subsequently to his appointment Mr. BOESE formally took the oath of office before Chief-Justice BARBOUR, in Special Term, and was warmly congratulated by the members of the Bar present.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Important Letters from the Duke D'Aumale and Henry D'Orleans—Attitude of the Pretenders—Revival of Bonapartist Hopes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 18, 1871.

The long-expected letter from the Duc D'AUMALE, which, if we may credit public gossip and the correspondents from Versailles, M. THIERS made every effort to prevent, appear in *Les Débats* of today. Like all other questions, this is left in a provisional state, and merely kept in abeyance, for the Princes show that they are not yet ready to take any important step, and that they shrink from the responsibility of action. Both the Duc D'AUMALE and the Prince DE JOINVILLE claim that they were absolved from their promise by the vote of the Assembly on the Rivet proposition, but refuse to act upon that belief because the President refuses to take the same view of the matter. I understand that this course, however, is the result of the certainty that M. THIERS was prepared to checkmate the d'Aumale movement by extraordinary means if simple measures would not answer, and it must be confessed that recent developments have gone far to excuse the policy of the President. My own opinion is that it would have been better for the Government had it thrown the doors of the Assembly wide open, and admitted not only the Orleans Princes, but M. ROUHER, and even the Prince NAPOLEON. The course pursued with regard to the elections of Corsica can be attributed to nothing but fear, not of M. ROUHER, the Bonapartist, but of M. ROUHER, the financier and practical political economist. It is certain that he would combat the protective policy of the Administration with all the force of his talent, and it is not at all sure that the proposed measures could be passed were they opposed by the eloquence of M. ROUHER. Hence advantage was taken of the greatly abused Electoral law of the Empire, abrogated by a decree of JULES SIMON during the Assembly elections. As nothing was to be taken from the Empire, M. SIMON stated that the Electoral law of 1848 would be followed, providing that all vacancies shall be filled within the period of forty days. This law was regarded as the Electoral law of the Republic all the more since M. THIERS and all of his Ministers had at some time attacked the law of 1852; and the elections were held under the law of 1848 until it came to those of Corsica. Then the Government fell back upon the Imperial law of 1852, which gives the Executive six months time to reflect over the election of a member to fill a vacancy in the Chamber. Last week there were nineteen such vacancies. Eighteen of them were filled, or were ordered to be filled, under the law of 1848, and one was put under the law of 1852. This was for the purpose of preventing M. ROUHER from being elected to the seat vacated by M. ABATUCCI. M. CASIMIR PERIER tried to excuse the conduct of the Government, but was laughed at and hooted from all sides of the House. Yet the majority did not vote against him when he said that he should make it, not a question of Government, but of Cabinet. He also stated that the election in Corsica would be held on the 4th of February next, (after the financial bills have been voted *bien entendu*,) and that the Government should claim the right of acting under either one or the other of these laws as it saw fit.

Some little explanation of this matter was necessary to show why the ORLEANS Princes were thus driven into a corner. M. THIERS refused to let the Duc D'AUMALE enter, because, as we well know, the latter would become the leader of the majority. That would do no harm were M. THIERS simply a President; but being President and Minister too, it would be very apt to necessitate his fall. In a few days' time we had a very clear demonstration of the fact. The Duc DE BROGLIE and Count DARU had advised the Prince to take his seat at all hazards, and last week a deputation from the majority, headed by the Duc DE ROCHEFOUCAULD-BISACCIA, went to the Duc D'AUMALE to offer him not only the leadership of the Right, but the place of M. THIERS, provided he would give his pledge to have no sympathy with the Republic, and to give all his influence to the restoration of the Monarchy. The Prince very properly declined to bind himself by any engagement. This was proceeding with a vengeance, for there was a perfectly fixed plan for overthrowing the present President of the Republic. That night the Princes again called on M. THIERS, and intimated, in case he refused to release them from their word, that they would resign and go again before the people; but they wanted to get a promise that they should be treated under the law of 1848—that is, that the elections should be called within forty days. M. THIERS refused to give any pledge whatever, but very candidly told them that, under the present circumstances and after the deputation from the Right, he should very probably take the time accorded him by the law of 1852, and ere the six months were over find some other means of preventing their entry, if the same reasons for it should then exist. This places the Princes in a position where they had to enter the Assembly and declare war against the President or retire. The ORLEANS family have never been noted for prompt decision, and they are slow to take a step which involves responsibility. In this case they have doubtless chosen the wiser part, for, in addition to the popularity of M. THIERS, they would have against them the accusation of having violated their *parole d'honneur*.

At this interview with the President, the Princes retired by saying that they should publish letters in *Les Débats* to explain their conduct to their electors. M. THIERS begged them not to do so, but they insisted. Ever since negotiations have been carried on actively to prevent the publication, and the result is shown by the two letters which appear today. I presume M. THIERS has some special reason for desiring the Princes to keep silent, but I do not exactly see what harm these explanations can do. The Duc D'AUMALE writes as follows:

To the Electors of the Haute-Marne:

At the moment when the National Assembly meets for the second time, you would have reason to be astonished if I did not explain to you the motives which have prevented me, up to this time, and which still prevent me, from exercising the authority which you have done me the honor to confide to me. When, after a delay of three months, my election was submitted to the Assembly, several of my colleagues came to ask me to enter into an engagement not to take my seat. It was at that price, they said, that the President of the Council and chief of the Executive power would withdraw the opposition he had made up to that time to the validation of my election, and to the repeal of the laws of exile which were the consequence of it. I entered into that engagement. I did so without hesitation, because it assured the vote which, justifying your choice, gave me back my country, and because, in my opinion, it could only be temporary and revocable. If it had been otherwise, my resignation would have been demanded, which was not the case. I considered that engagement, therefore, as a simple adjournment of which I was impatient, for you as well as for myself, to see the end. The moment to put an end to it and to draw ourselves one and the other from an exceptional situation seems to me to have come.

Circumstances have changed within six months. The Government has been consolidated. The chief of the Executive power has become the President of the Republic, and has seen the duration of his power attached to that of the Assembly. The repeal of the laws of exile has not justified the mistrust of those who forget that I belong to a family, the motto of which has always been, "Respect for the Law." Nothing, therefore, to my mind ought to deprive you longer of one of your deputies, nor to impose upon me an abstention which is expedient in the case of no one in the difficult times through which the country is now passing.

Strong in that conviction, I believed that I had the right, and that it was my duty to declare null the engagement which has kept me out of the Assembly up to this time. But the President of the Republic, not admitting the same interpretation as myself, I am arrested by the fear of appearing to break my given word. I will wait, therefore, for the decisions of a superior tribunal, or until new circumstances trace for me a new line of conduct. I shall be happy if they will permit me to prove my gratitude by defending your interests and by joining my efforts to those of my colleagues in order to raise the banner of France and to aid in the triumph over all attempts on the sovereign rights of majorities.

FR. D'ORLEANS,
Deputy of the Haute-Marne.

From this it will be seen that the Prince differs from the Government with respect to popular suffrage, and that he has seen the necessity of coming upon the Bonapartist ground of an appeal to the people. His last words are very plainly intended for the majority, and contain a menace for M. THIERS. The Prince DE JOINVILLE writes in nearly the same style, but uses a little stronger language with reference to the difference existing between his own view and that held by the President. But this matter is by no means settled, for the Princes remain upon the outskirts of the Chamber ready to take advantage of any circumstances; and, according to my own opinion, they are far more dangerous there than they would be in the Assembly.

I do not know, for one can count upon nothing with certainty in this country, but I am of opinion that had the Duc D'AUMALE been a bold, energetic man, he could have re-established the monarchy with ease. The majority was ripe for it. Seeing the danger, all of the scattered fragments of the Left united in haste, and resolved to oppose M. GREVY in case any step was taken. A deputation was also sent to that moderate Republican by the Centre, but he assured both that he could never think of accepting office unless it was made a definite Republic. At this point the usual divisions began, and there were so many of that kind that M. THIERS readily took possession of the reins of power; yet, even the extreme Radical papers have been led to say that this was sufficient to show that it was now only a question of *their* Republic or of BONAPARTE. Certainly I have never seen the Bonapartists look brighter than they do today, while Orleans stock has considerably fallen.

ASHBY.

SPAIN.

Excitement Over Tidings from Cuba—Effect of the President's Message.

Madrid (Dec. 12) Correspondence of the London Times.

For a long time it has been considered "unpatriotic" among the Press of Madrid to make any references to the question of Cuba. A sort of league to this effect has been religiously observed, and any bold editor who ventured to say a word was instantly dubbed a "filibuster" by all the others. Besides the telegrams which the Government papers now and then publish from the authorities of the island—all tending to give the idea that the insurrection approaches its end, that important rebels have "presented" themselves, and that their chief forces are now confined to the inaccessible swamps, marshes and mountains in the centre of the island—it was very seldom we in Madrid got any news about Cuba at all. True, we all knew that the last of a new batch of 3,000 or 10,000 men had recently sailed from Cadiz, but this, we were told, was not in consequence of any fresh demand for troops from the Conde DE BALMASEDA, but merely to supply the natural "*bajas*" in the forces already sent out. Up to today the number of troops dispatched from Spain since the breaking out of the insurrection in October, 1868, exceeds 75,000. The number of Volunteers of Cuba, enlisted to serve in the island as auxiliaries to the troops, has been permanently kept up at 40,000 to 50,000. At one time it even reached 80,000. With all these immense resources a most desultory warfare has been carried on. Not one pitched battle has been fought, though there have been many petty encounters, with frightful slaughter. The world is no stranger to the horrors and cruelties of this Cuban war. Like all civil wars, it has abounded in them. Both sides seem to have committed them. Incendiarism, confiscations, banishments and executions have appalled mankind. Gen. LERSUNDI has been superseded by DULCE, and DULCE by CABALLERO DE RODAS, and CABALLERO DE RODAS by BALMASEDA, yet still the struggle is not at an end, and, carried on, as it is now, in the jungle and the mountains, it may last for years. Public attention, which had almost gone to sleep about it, has, however, now been suddenly roused.

The first startling intelligence was the arrival by telegraph of a list of sixty-seven well-known Havana residents, who had been suddenly shipped off to the Isle of Pines, on "suspicion of favoring the rebellion."

Next came a sad announcement, also by telegraph, that there had been some profanation by the students of Havana of the grave of Señor CASTAÑON.

Then comes a little complication from Hayti. The notorious American-built steamer *Hornet*, about which there have already been "difficulties" between the Washington and Madrid Governments, is at Port-au-Prince, with her name changed to *La Cuba*, and supposed to have arms, &c., on board, bound for the assistance of the insurgents. The Spanish Consul, while protesting against her being permitted to depart, was severely handled by the populace, and had to take refuge on board the Spanish war-steamer *Churruca*, which was "watching" the *Cuba*, or *Hornet*.

Right on the top of this comes direct from Washington a telegram with Gen. GRANT's reference to Cuba in his Message.

The receipt of this telegram from Washington has caused even more excitement than the student affair or the *Hornet* business. The Press teems with anathemas on all who would seek to interfere between Spain and her rebel colonists, and with urgent appeals to patriotism. The Government are implored to show activity and resolution. To their credit, I must say, the Government seem fully alive to the danger before them. They have held numerous councils, in which Cuba alone was treated of. At one of these King AMADEO was present, and, with the courage of his race, expressed a wish to go out to Cuba himself to conduct the war. Of course this could not be permitted, so His Majesty had to content himself with sending out a telegram to the troops and volunteers in the island, expressing his sympathy with them, and his regrets that he could not personally head them. This has been enthusiastically answered from Havana.

All these things coming so close on the sudden departure of Gen. SICKLES for Washington have excited the public immensely, and it will be impossible henceforth for the Government or the Press to continue silent respecting Cuba. The best four iron-clads in the Spanish Navy are to sail this and next week. One, the *Arapiles*, has sailed. Messrs. LOPEZ & Co., of Cadiz, have orders to prepare transport steamers for the 20th inst. for the embarkation of 4,000 picked soldiers. So great is the enthusiasm in the army that the appeal for the 4,000 was met by an offer so general that lots had to be cast this week among the regiments for the battalions which should go. The Press is very urgent on the Government to do more; but I fear the state of the finances is a serious difficulty, thanks to Señor ANGULO and his eighteen per cent. Two Generals of experience in Cuban life are to go out to assist the Conde de BALMASEDA in a new plan of campaign, which, it is hoped, will finish the war.

Imprisoned for Debt—A Distressing Case.

Among the prisoners at Ludlow-street Jail, is one named FRANK L. NORTON, whose case seems to be one of great hardship. He has been incarcerated for the last five months, and his friends deserted him because of the disgrace that has come upon him. He has a young and inexperienced wife, who has been accustomed to look to him for protection and support. She is left penniless and friendless, with three little children, the eldest of whom is only five years old. She has hitherto worked for their support, but of late has been unable to obtain employment. The prisoner states that his family is on the verge of destitution, and all because he is, as he claims, kept in jail without having committed any crime except that he cannot pay his creditors.

The Franklin Statue.

A meeting of printers and members of the Press to make arrangements for the unveiling of the Franklin statue, and for the celebration of FRANKLIN's birthday, (Jan. 17,) was held at the Astor House Thursday. Rev. Dr. S. IRENÆUS PRIME was chosen Chairman. PETER C. BAKER, the Secretary, presented a statement respecting the statue of FRANKLIN, which is now completed. The entire expense has been borne by ALBERT DE GROOT, who presents the statue to the Press and printers of New-York in return for favors which he has received during his public life. The following special committees were appointed:

Arrangements—Douglass Taylor, Erastus Brooks, I. W. England, Fletcher Harper, Jr., Joseph Howard, Jr., James L. Smith, Sinclair Tousey, John F. Baldwin, Daniel Godwin, N. D. Bangs.

Finance—Samuel Sinclair, H. C. Bowen, Peter C. Baker, George Jones, Theo. L. De Vinne.

The Finance Committee was empowered to solicit subscriptions to defray the cost of the pedestal, and the expenses attending the ceremonies of unveiling the statue, and of the celebration of FRANKLIN's birthday.

A Case of Interest to Jewelers.

Yesterday Mr. JOHN B. LU GAR was arrested at his residence, No. 20 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, by Mr. JUDSON JARVIS, of the Sheriff's office, on a warrant issued by Judge BARBOUR. The affidavit shows that LU GAR entered into a contract with DURAND & Co., of Maiden-lane, in March last, by which DURAND & Co. were to furnish jewelry to LU GAR for sale by him, he to keep what he could make over the invoice prices, and to render six returns of sales promptly. DURAND & Co. allege that this contract was not fulfilled, and fearing it never would be, they seized LU GAR's safes, and took therefrom about $20,000 worth of jewelry belonging to them, and now bring a suit to recover the balance of their account. LU GAR's liabilities are said to be about $25,000, and his assets are returned at $4,000. He gave bail in the sum of $1,000, by a certified check, and was released. The arrest and subsequent proceedings have been watched with great interest by the down-town jewelers, as they regard this as a test case.

A DESTRUCTIVE GALE.

Delaware and Greene Counties Visited by a Tornado—Churches, Houses and Trees Blown Down.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DEPOSIT, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 4, 1872.

A most destructive tornado is reported as having passed over a portion of this county, (Delaware,) and a large section of Greene County, on Saturday night and Sunday last. The greatest destruction followed the track of the storm in and about Windham, Greene County. The gale had been so fierce all Saturday night that it was impossible for the people of the place to sleep, if they had had the courage. On every hand could be heard the cracking and falling of trees and roofs of buildings, and scarcely any place was considered safe. The gale increased in violence toward morning. People were afraid to stir out, and never was such a night of terror experienced by them before. Early Sunday morning, the steeple of the Methodist Church in Windham fell to the earth, breaking off close to the roof. At the same time one end of the building was blown in. The Presbyterian Church was also greatly damaged—a portion of its roof was blown high in the air, and every blind upon the building was torn off. Barns, residences, outhouses and other buildings were unroofed or blown down.

Although the wind subsided toward evening, it was not until Tuesday that the damage in other places was known at Windham. It appears that the gale passed in a northerly direction from Windham. At Big Hollow, West Hollow, Huntersfield, Prattsville and Stamford, the destruction to property was great. At Big Hollow a building known as the "Old Fort," a venerable structure, now used by the Methodists as a church, was unroofed and greatly damaged. A saw-mill belonging to Mr. S. W. REYNOLDS was blown down, and several cattle were killed. In the town of Ashland, JAMES CHRISTIAN's barn and house were unroofed, and three head of valuable cattle killed. A large quantity of hay, straw and grain was destroyed or damaged. JAMES PLANK, near Red Falls, had a barn blown down and cattle killed. In Prattsville the out-houses of ENOS KREIGER were unroofed or blown down. The buildings of A. M. COLE, at Huntersfield, were blown to pieces or greatly damaged. A large stone building at Stamford was stripped of a tin roof sixty feet square, and the building was otherwise injured. Several houses were carried from their foundations, and many cattle were killed. In the entire course of the tornado, covering a wide area, no person is reported killed, although several were more or less injured by falling trees and buildings. Heavy forests which lay in the path of the gale were swept down in places like grass. Maple trees two feet in thickness have been found completely broken off.

THE FISK-MANSFIELD CASE.

Judge Brady's Decision on the Publication of Fisk's Private Letters—The Injunction Sustained Against Stokes, Mansfield and Pooton.

In the Fisk-Mansfield suit to restrain the publication of certain letters, Judge BRADY has rendered a decision on the motion to dissolve the injunction. In this opinion the Judge says:

This case seems to have excited public attention to an unusual degree, and the interest exhibited is doubtless based, to some extent at least, upon the presumption that the developments to be made must materially aid the cause of justice beyond the scope of this controversy. Expectation is rife that the letters contain expositions of FISK's supposed manipulations of controlling elements to subserve his purposes or those of the Erie Railway Company; but, as we shall see, there is nothing in them of that character. The theory of the cases on which the defendants STOKES and MANSFIELD rely, that unless the letters possess value as literary compositions their publication cannot be restrained, is a most extraordinary one, and cannot command either the respect of the community in which we live or the sanction of the jurist in any civilized country. It strikes at the honorable conditions of confidential intercourse, and invades the sanctity of private life. We are taught from childhood to regard letters as private, and honest natures shrink, without invitation thereto, from the perusal even of those written to those of our own household. To enforce such a doctrine, therefore, would be to destroy an element of social life which elevates and refines and leads to the cultivation of honorable principles. There are circumstances, it is true, that make it just that letters, though confidential, should be published, and they are amply provided for by the conclusions at which the Judges arrived in WOOLSEY vs. JUDD. Now the letters are private. None of them—and I have been handed by the receiver all that were given to him, as he declares—contain anything which refers to any matters of public interest, or to any pecuniary transactions between the writer and the person addressed. They are the evidence and the results of the intimate relations existing between them, and of the estrangement by which those relations were at length interrupted. They are disconnected from the business transactions of the plaintiff and the defendant Miss MANSFIELD, if any they had, and his official or other relations to the Erie Railway Company, and this conclusion entitles him to the application of the equitable doctrine against their publication. However immoral the atmosphere of this case, it involves the enunciation of this principle of equity jurisprudence. It follows from these views that the letters, as an abstract legal proposition, cannot be published in consequence of their nature and the circumstances under which they were written. There is, however, another question in regard to these letters to be considered. The plaintiff claims, as already suggested, that they were surrendered, and for a valuable consideration. It appears from the papers presented on this motion that the defendant, STOKES, and the plaintiff, had controversies which were finally submitted to arbitration, and in that way disposed of. These letters and certain papers, being affidavits and the drafts or memoranda thereof and heretofore mentioned, were in the possession of the defendant, STOKES, and prior to the arbitration and as a preliminary thereto he consented that they should be given up and deposited with Mr. SWEENY, and such disposition was made of them. Whether he had obtained from Miss MANSFIELD the right thus to surrender them, may be doubtful, but she admits that she loaned them to him for purposes relating to his controversy with the plaintiff, and that she was advised that they had been disposed of as stated. I think, whatever may be the ultimate decision of this question, that there are reasonable grounds for believing that she permitted the defendant, STOKES, to use them as he thought proper, a conclusion strengthened by the friendly relations existing between them and by the fact that she was desirous to aid him in his litigation, and although she knew that they had been given up, took no means to recover them. This having been done, the arbitration proceeded, and an award was made. The award was unsatisfactory to the defendant, STOKES, and he so expressed himself; but nevertheless, with a full knowledge of its provisions, he executed to the plaintiff a general release, as required by it, and accepted the sum directed to be paid to him, which he has not yet returned, and which, for aught that appears, there was no offer to return until, upon the argument of this motion in answer to a suggestion from me, it was said he was willing and ready to return it. As a part of the agreement to deliver up the letters and papers to which I have referred, and as a preliminary to the arbitration, it was also a condition that $5,000 should be paid Mr. SCHAFFER, one of his counsel, and that sum was paid and has not been returned. It thus appears that by an arrangement only performed on the part of the plaintiff, and for a consideration paid, the letters and papers referred to were transferred to the possession of a custodian, who consented to receive and hold them, and that the defendant, STOKES, has, therefore, no claim upon and cannot resort to them. He has no demand against the plaintiff, and they are not necessary for him for any proper purpose as long as the release, which set at rest all differences between him and the plaintiff, remains in full force.

The defendants deny, First—That they intended to publish either the letters or papers. Second—The defendant, Miss MANSFIELD, asserts that the letters are important because they contain evidence of a just demand which she holds against the plaintiff. Third—The defendant STOKES avers that the papers are important to him as they contain evidence bearing upon his controversy with the plaintiff. Fourth—That the award is the result of misconduct on the part of the arbitrator which destroys its validity and releases him from its consequences.

I propose to take up the answers seriatim. As to the first, I think it cannot be questioned that the defendants, Miss MANSFIELD and STOKES, are united in their efforts to assist each other in reference to their respective claims and that the use of the letters and papers for either purpose is concurred in by both, whether such use leads to publication or not. It is, therefore, that the defendant, Miss MANSFIELD, has exposed the letters, and permitted copies of them to be made on behalf of Mr. STOKES. I entertain no doubt either that the defendant, STOKES, intended the publication of the letters, not in the common acceptation of the term, perhaps, but in its legal sense. Under these circumstances it cannot be said that the denial of publication is established by the defendants, STOKES and Miss MANSFIELD. As to the second: I have already stated, and I repeat it, that the letters do not contain any evidence of any claim against the plaintiff in favor of either of the defendants, Miss MANSFIELD or STOKES, and their exhibition may be regarded with suspicion as to its good faith for that reason. In reference to the third, it must be said that an examination of the papers, so-called, shows that the chief document—the objective point, perhaps, of this action—is the affidavit of the defendant, Miss MANSFIELD, which is an epitome of her association with the plaintiff FISK, in its various phases, containing copies of nearly all, if not all, of the letters to which I have referred. It also contains a narrative of conversations with him in reference to his mode of engaging or securing persons to aid him and the Erie Railway Company in his efforts to perpetuate unlawful designs. It was prepared for the case of the defendant, STOKES, against the plaintiff, to which I have alluded. It is so ample in its scandal, and in its irrelevant material, even for the purposes of that action, that when it was revived, as it substantially was, upon a motion to vacate the award, it was suppressed by Mr. Justice INGRAHAM. The understanding was, when the arbitration was agreed upon, that it was not again to be employed, and it and the copies were supposed to have been surrendered. This document contains, no doubt, much of the coveted news for publication, but to asperse the character of men by printing what the defendant, Miss MANSFIELD, says the plaintiff told her, without any other evidence of its truthfulness, might create unjust impressions not easily removed. It is apparent, therefore, that neither the letters nor papers are important or necessary for the defendant STOKES' interest, in any respect, until the release is declared inoperative, and the subject of his differences with the plaintiff again open for investigation. I have thus disposed of the different branches of the case. In the conclusion at which I have arrived I do not intend, however, to declare that the defendant, Miss MANSFIELD, may not resort to the letters, if necessary, for any legitimate purpose to be determined by the tribunal in which she may institute proceedings against the plaintiff, or to which she may make application. Nor do I intend to place an embargo upon her mind or tongue. She cannot be prevented from detailing her conversations with the plaintiff in the form of an affidavit in any proceedings or otherwise. The Court in which such a paper is sought to be used, must determine its propriety. If the defendant, advised by his counsel, thinks it advantageous to use in proper form, and for a legal purpose, any information which she may communicate, there is no apparent reason why he should not be allowed to do so. The restraint put upon him in regard to her affidavit, herein considered, does not impair his right in this respect. It relates to the papers in existence and to which the agreement extended. It does not affect his right to prosecute his claims against the plaintiff, and in that way to meet and vanquish the release, if he can show it to have been obtained from him by improper means, or in any lawful proceeding to use relevant testimony, coming from any or all sources. I do not mean either to be understood as even indicating that the papers may not be resorted to by the legal officers of the City or State for information in regard to any subject embraced in them which may in any way contribute to the cause of public justice or morality, although it may be unnecessary, inasmuch as Miss MANSFIELD is living, and may be examined in reference to anything of legal import contained in her deposition. I deem it necessary only to add that fully appreciating the importance of the question presented in this case in relation to the use of private letters, and the interest very properly felt in it by the public at large, I have devoted to its consideration my best judgment and reflection; and however my conclusions may be received, I feel conscious of having done my duty to the best of my ability.

For these reasons, thus assumed, the injunction against the defendants other than Mr. STOKES, Miss MANSFIELD and the defendant POOTON, is dissolved, and as to all defendants where it conflicts in any respect with the views herein expressed.

HARBOR ABUSES.

The Charges Against Harbor-Master Hart—The Examination Continued Yesterday.

The investigation into the charges against Harbor-Master HART was resumed yesterday. Mr. BENEDICT, the prosecuting counsel, together with Mr. HENRY and Mr. PARISH, were present. Mr. N. C. MAINLAND, the first witness called, desired to correct a statement made by him in his evidence given on a previous occasion, and said it was an unusual thing for the warehouse man to give his personal supervision to the removal of goods from the wharf. All transportation lines attend to that part of the business themselves. All dock-keepers hire the carmen and send the goods to the store.

In answer to the Captain of the Port, the witness said that he had never known the warehouse man to superintend the removal of flour from the dock.

To Mr. BENEDICT—The regular rate of cartage is usually five cents per barrel; the dock-keeper employs the cartmen.

WM. K. NIVON was next called, and said: I am a wharfinger, having charge of Piers Nos. 5, 6 and 7, East River, and have been in the business nearly eight years; I did not see the removal of COLEMAN & CO.'s flour from Pier No. 6, but I remember the fact; it was in November last; I did not request its removal, nor the removal of flour in the previous July; the condition of the dock was not such at the time as to require the removal of any flour; the dock was not at all obstructed; I remember the removal of the bark *Torryburn* from Pier No. 6, East River, by Mr. HART, in December last; before the *Torryburn* came to that berth, it had been unoccupied for three or four days; after she was removed, it was occupied the next day; I do not know whether Mr. HART was applied to for a berth for the *Torryburn*; about a year before that time, I heard Mr. HART say that if a vessel wished a berth in that district, he should be applied to personally for it.

Mr. WM. C. LLOYD, forwarding agent, was next called and testified to the fact that at the time of the removal of COLEMAN & CO.'s flour, the pier was quite unincumbered with merchandise, and consequently its forcible removal was entirely unnecessary.

Mr. GRENVILLE PERRIN testified: I am in the storage business in West and Washington streets; the usual charges on flour in July and November last were three cents per barrel storage, and three cents labor; the usual charge for cartage of flour from Piers No. 1 and 9 East River to Front-street is four cents per barrel; there is a uniform price for storage of flour in this City, though it sometimes varies according to the seasons of the year; the price is also sometimes regulated by the demand for room; there is a uniform price for the labor item throughout the City; it does not increase the price of labor where the proprietor of the warehouse superintends in person the removal of the merchandise from the dock to his warehouse; I have often been requested, as a favor, to superintend the storing of goods; my rates are the same as other storehouse keepers, four cents storage and four cents labor.

The investigation was then adjourned until 10½ A. M. today.

Conviction of Quimbo Appo—He is Sent to Sing Sing for Five Years.

The trial of QUIMBO APPO, the Chinaman charged with feloniously assaulting JOSEPH LINKISKI, a Pole, by striking him on the head with a large stone, was resumed yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, before Judge BEDFORD. Mr. GOODLEY, on the part of the prisoner, contended that the instrument by which the wound was inflicted did not come within the meaning of the statute, which referred only to sharp or pointed weapons. District-Attorney SULLIVAN maintained that it came within the meaning of the phrase "dangerous weapon," and the Court sustained his opinion. APPO was convicted and sent to State Prison for five years. On Judge BEDFORD's ruling on this legal point an appeal will be made.

Prisoners Sentenced by Judge Ingraham.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Judge INGRAHAM sentenced the following criminals, they having entered pleas of guilty: HENRY JOHNSON, larceny, two years in State Prison; CHAS. WINE, larceny, three years in State Prison; HENRY BENNETT and THOMAS FINNEGAN, both larceny, the former for two years, and the latter for two years and six months in State Prison; Andrew Miller, Michael Boerlman, Patrick Quinn, William Jones, Wm. Perry, Wm. H. Rattigan, alias Egan, not having answered when called on their indictments, their bail was forfeited.

Mutinous Sailors Disposed of.

JOHN NEVILLE and WM. WALTERS shipped as sailors on the American ship *Nevada* for a trip to Brazil. The vessel sailed for Boston on the 17th of May, and, after being a few days out, the two men created a mutiny on the ship. For this they were brought to this port, and yesterday were put on trial before Judge BENEDICT, in the United States Circuit Court. Assistant District-Attorney PURDY appeared to prosecute them, and they were convicted. They were sent to State Prison for four years each by Judge BENEDICT. This is the first case of punishment for mutiny that has occurred in a long time.

Making False Gold Coins for Ornaments.

JOSEPH WOLFE and PETER A. MOORE were brought before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, on a charge of counterfeiting one dollar gold pieces. The accused admitted the fact, but denied the charge of guilty intent, claiming that they made the coin to be used as shirt-studs, ear-rings and other ornaments. Many of the coins which they manufactured were put in prize packages. The case was adjourned until Monday, when argument will be held on the question of intent.

The Broadway Bond Robbery.

The case of HORACE COOP, charged with having $5,000 of the bonds stolen from Mr. SAMUEL BLATCHFORD, was again before Justice HOGAN yesterday. CHARLES A. ZIMMERMAN, teller of the Washington City Savings Bank, testified that COOP called on him, and having asked the current rate of bonds, showed these five, which Mr. ZIMMERMAN knew, from numbers, to be some of those stolen from Mr. BLATCHFORD. The accused, being questioned, refused, under the advice of counsel, to give his place of residence or his occupation. He was then remanded for further examination.

A Portrait Gallery for a Noted New-England Academy.

From the Springfield Republican, Jan. 4.

Some of the Alumni of Phillips Exeter Academy, that famous old school in New-Hampshire which has fitted so many great men for college, are beginning a portrait gallery of the founders, teachers and graduates of the school. It was there that Dr. ABBOTT began to teach as Principal in 1788, and when he retired, after fifty years' service, in 1838, he was succeeded by the present Principal, Dr. G. L. SOULE, so that the school has had but two head-masters in eighty-four years. Within that time Daniel Webster, Lewis Cass, Edward Everett, Jared Sparks, George Bancroft, John P. Hale, Robert Rantoul, John A. Dix, John G. Palfrey, Richard Hildreth, and a great many other men of mark were pupils at Exeter, and it is now proposed to adorn the great hall in the new academy building with their portraits. Good paintings of JOHN PHILLIPS, the founder of the school; Dr. ABBOTT, Dr. SOULE, Prof. J. G. HOYT, (the first Chancellor of Washington University at St. Louis, and a beloved teacher at Exeter,) and DANIEL WEBSTER, are already secured for this purpose. Besides that of Mr. PHILLIPS now at Exeter, painted by STUART, it is proposed to have a copy of his full-length portrait now at Dartmouth College. The portrait of WEBSTER is a copy of AMES', and it is hoped to secure a portrait of LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, now in possession of the family. All these will probably be placed in the hall when the new building is opened in May. Next should come a copy of ALEXANDER's fine portrait of Judge SMITH, for many years one of the trustees, and portraits of EVERETT, BANCROFT, DIX, HALE, CASS, &c.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Just Complaint.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am aware that you have frequently inserted articles upon the subject of omnibus nuisances, and therefore will not intrude at length; but cannot you say something to induce the owners of the several omnibus lines to furnish some other material for light than that which is now in general use, and which emits such a fearful sickening stench? Please say something to relieve us, and thereby confer a blessing upon all omnibus travelers.

R. A. O.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1872.

The Health Officer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The general incompetency of the Health Officer of the City is very commonly acknowledged. The position being a very responsible one, and the occupant having extraordinary facilities to defraud the public, should he so desire, it requires that a man of considerable ability, and one who is above suspicion, should occupy the position. The necessity of a thorough renovation of the public offices in the City at present filled with hirelings of the defunct Tammany Ring, is clearly apparent. Is there not some law that is sufficiently comprehensive to cover these cases. Of course it is very *recherché* for those who hold these positions, but delays in this matter are extremely dangerous. I merely make these few suggestions, having had some previous experience in the matter.

J. DEWITT MILLER.

FORT EDWARD, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1872.

LAW REPORTS.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 5.—The calendar of the Commission of Appeals for Saturday is as follows: Nos. 279, 280, 281½, 283, 284, 284½, 285, 287, 288, 289, 290, 292, 293, 294, 295.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 5.

By Judge Barnard.

King *vs.* Knapp; judgment for defendant with costs.

Mullen *vs.* Decker; findings settled.

Newhall *vs.* Secker; findings settled.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 5.

By Judge Brady.

In the matter of the arbitration between Edward J. Stokes and James Fisk, Jr.; see opinion.

By Judge Cardozo.

The People, &c., *vs.* William M. Tweed; undertaking approved on conditions.

By Judge Barrett.

Sampter *vs.* Jacob et al.; motion denied.

Smith et al. *vs.* Washington Life Insurance Company; motion denied, &c.

McCarthy *vs.* Smith; motion granted.

Fish *vs.* Whitlock; motion granted.

Mein et al. *vs.* Babcock et al.; order granted, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 5.

By Judge Freedman.

Russell D. Minor *vs.* The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Isaac O. Davis et al. *vs.* Henry N. Smith et al.; motion denied, with $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 5.

By Judge Loew.

Backman *vs.* Orcutt; see memorandum for counsel.

Lorenso *vs.* May; motion denied.

Burke *vs.* Gardner; motion denied.

Sliter *vs.* Chamberlin; motion to strike out complaint granted, with leave to plaintiff to serve new complaint, cost to abide event.

Elson *vs.* Hart; motion granted.

Holt *vs.* Gwynne; motion granted.

Scott, Siddon, Emanuel & Co. *vs.* Mason Manufacturing Company; motion granted.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

The Supervisors held their first meeting for the year yesterday, JAMES HORNELL being elected Chairman. The County Auditor announced that he had refused to audit the bill of MUNDELL & TECKRITZ, amounting to $9,000, for drawing plans of the new jail. Supervisor JOHNSON gave notice of a resolution to reduce the number of the Standing Committee to three. The following appointments were then made: MICHAEL J. CLANCY, Chief Engineer of the Court-house; PATRICK MCGUIRE, Keeper of the Morgue. EDWARD CADLEY, Clerk.

The New Ferry-House.

The new structure of the Fulton Ferry Company, at the foot of Fulton-street, Brooklyn, will be entirely opened for passengers this afternoon. Heretofore there has been only one entrance for passengers, but hereafter there will be two—the other entrance being on the corner of the building and convenient to passengers by the cars. When the building is completed there will be, in a niche in the centre of the main structure, a bronze statue, eleven feet high, of ROBERT FULTON, and at the summit of the main tower will be a clock with four illuminated clock dials.

The Russian Fleet.

The Russian war vessels *Svetlana* and *Arbreck* are lying at wharves in the vicinity of Wall-street Ferry, Brooklyn. The *Bogatire* is lying in the North River. Capt. FAUCHANOR commands the *Arbreck*, and Capt. OSCA KREAMER, the *Svetlana*, both waiting the return of Admiral POISSET, who is journeying West with the Grand Duke, when the *Arbreck* will sail for Japan, to join the fleet there, and the *Svetlana* will convey the Grand Duke ALEXIS to other scenes of pleasure. The former vessel takes out with her to Japan, furniture, implements and priests' vestments for the Greek church recently built there. She has thirteen guns aboard, and the *Svetlana* has twenty-six formidable pieces.

Brief Notes.

PETER GREEN, recently appointed Chief Clerk in the Controller's Office, has resigned.

The dead body of a woman named CATHARINE DOHERTY was found in the rear of the house No. 273 Tillary-street, yesterday. She had not been seen alive since Christmas Day, and upon opening the room yesterday she was found dead. An inquest will be held today.

The case of Mrs. REYNOLDS against Justice LYNCH—being a suit growing out of the abduction of the husband of plaintiff—has been transferred to the Court of Sessions from Justice LYNCH's Court, on the ground that LYNCH is not a proper person to sit upon it.

The Coroner's jury in the case of ROBERT J. HARVEY, who died at the City Hospital on Sunday from injuries received at the corner of Flushing-avenue and Adelphi-street, rendered a verdict yesterday "that deceased came to his death from concussion of the brain caused by causes unknown."

A search was made yesterday by the Health authorities for small-pox patients in some tenement-houses in Washington, Water and Main streets, and in some cases they were compelled to call upon the Police for aid. In one instance, the mother of a child was so much under the influence of liquor that she had to be locked up.

The Connecticut Tobacco Crop of 1871.

From the Hartford Times, Jan. 3.

There is a lively movement among the buyers and sellers of Connecticut seed leaf on the crop of 1871, caused chiefly by a well-arranged and vigorous plan on the part of leading New-York houses, who have placed their agents in the field well provided with money and unlimited authority to draw at sight. It has stirred up a lively little breeze throughout the valley. Our Hartford houses find they have got to be stirring to secure what is left, for most of the crop has already been bought up. Two agents in Wethersfield have just concluded purchases amounting to upward of $40,000; and others in towns above the city are busy buying. The paid are: Best wrappers, 45 to 50 cents; good to fair wrappers, 30 to 40 cents; medium wrappers, 22 to 26 cents; seconds, 10 to 15 cents; fillers, 5 cents.

Messrs. TULLER, of Philadelphia, and HUBBARD, of Bloomfield, have been large buyers in Windsor. Several New-York purchasers have also been there during the past few days. One firm in New-York is buying 1,000 cases. This firm has never before purchased here. Best Windsor wrappers, well sorted, have sold at forty-five and fifty cents. The Wethersfield agents, who bought at somewhat lower rates, have pretty effectually cleaned out the market in that town, Cromwell and vicinity, mostly at thirty to thirty-five cents. South Windsor, East Hartford, Suffield, Bloomfield, West Hartford, &c., have found a ready market, so far, at good prices. In fact, there are more buyers than were ever before seen in this region, and the farmers begin to find money in their pockets again after two or three years of rather poor luck. Insurance on tobacco is effected at three-quarters per cent.

The quality of this crop is thought to be the best ever produced in the Connecticut Valley, and that is saying a good deal. Few large white veins are found, and the leaf is fine. The quantity grown the past season is larger than in any preceding year. Our farmers are turning, year after year, more and more to tobacco. It is found to bring the most ready money of any crop they can raise. In the face of such practical results the Connecticut farmers will doubtless turn a deaf ear to all arguments against tobacco culture.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 5.

FIRST BOARD.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

FRIDAY, Jan. 5—P. M.

We understand that an informal overture has been made to the Secretary of the Treasury, from London, by Messrs. JAY COOKE, MCCULLOCH & Co. on behalf of the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD and themselves, (and other Bankers connected with the previous Anglo-American Syndicate,) to place the remaining $300,000,000 of 5 ₱ cents New Loan, and also, by combination, in the same arrangement, the $300,000,000 of 4½ ₱ cents, authorized by Congress, under the Act of July 14, 1870, for refunding the 6 ₱ cents of the United States, known as 5-20s. The overture has been received by Mr. BOUTWELL, who is now with Mr. JAY COOKE, in Philadelphia, and the expectation is, that if the terms are found within his authority, the proposed negotiation will be favorably entertained. It derives its chief importance from the circumstance that Messrs. ROTHSCHILD will take a leading and perhaps controlling interest in the Loan in the Money markets of Europe.

The foregoing information, which was generally known on the Street, after Bank hours, caused a weak feeling in the Gold Room and a strong demand for the Public Funds of the United States, especially the New 5 ₱ cents, which advanced to 110@110½ ₱ cent.

There is less pressing demand for Money from the Brokers today, owing, in part, no doubt, to the fact that many of them relieved their wants yesterday by selling Stocks for their own account and the account of their customers. The sales and commissions for money early in the day were 7 ₱ cent. and a sixteenth commission, and after 2 o'clock, 7 ₱ cent. and a thirty-second commission, and still later a Broad-street firm offered a million of dollars, or any part, at 7 ₱ cent., Gold Interest, free of commission.

The Stock Exchange opened at very irregular prices on the Railroads, and for an hour or two the inclination was to a weak speculation, but later in the day the Bull interest again took the lead on the New-York and Western Roads, and the Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph, and the dealings were strong up to the close of the Second Board, and subsequently in the Hall of the Exchange. The following quotations were made on Broad-street after 5 o'clock P. M. The sales of Gold left off 108⅞@109 ₱ cent. The transactions on Bills on London, which were rather pressed by some of the drawers, were at 109⅛@109¼ ₱ cent., less a brokerage. The Public Funds left off firm: the Southern State Bonds but indifferently supported. Sales of Virginia Consolidated Bonds at 52¼@52½ ₱ cent.

CLOSING PRICES—JAN. 5.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	109⅝	109⅝
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	112⅝	112⅝
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	112⅛	112⅛
American Gold	109⅛	109
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
N. Y. Central & Hudson	94⅛	95⅛
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. Debt Ctfs.	90⅛	91⅛
Reading	111⅛	112
Chicago and Rock Island	106⅞	107⅞
North-west Common	66⅞	68
North-west Preferred	90	91⅛
Pacific Mail	55⅛	55⅛
St. Paul Preferred	79	80
St. Paul Common	54⅛	55⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	44⅛	46⅛
Toledo and Wabash	72	73⅛
Western Telegraph	68⅛	69⅛
Erie	35	35⅛
Union Pacific	29⅛	29⅛
Lake Shore Ex Scrip	93⅛	94⅛
Lake Shore Scrip	87⅛	87⅛

At the very close the speculation in the Railroads and Telegraph and Pacific Mail was strong.

The following were the last prices, this afternoon, for the various Public Funds of the United States:

[illegible]

The following bids were made at the Exchange today for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	[illegible]	Bank of the Republic	115
Manhattan	150	Hanover	102
Merchants'	[illegible]	Metropolitan	132
Mechanics'	132	East River	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	Corn Exchange	[illegible]
America	145	Continental	[illegible]
City	[illegible]	Commonwealth	[illegible]
Phenix	[illegible]	Importers' & Traders'	[illegible]
Tradesmen's	145	Park	[illegible]
Gallatin National	118	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	[illegible]
State of New-York	107	Fourth National	107
Commerce	[illegible]	Ninth National	105
Mercantile	120	Oriental	150
American Exchange	111	Shoe & Leather Ass.	[illegible]

The following are the latest quotations for the Miscellaneous Shares dealt in at the Stock Exchange:

Maryland Coal Co.	[illegible]	Quicksilver Min. Pref.	[illegible]
American Coal	[illegible]	Mariposa Min. Pref.	[illegible]
Spring Mountain Coal	[illegible]	Adams Express	[illegible]
Canton Co., Baltimore	[illegible]	Wells-Fargo Express	[illegible]
N. J. Land Imp. Co.	[illegible]	Amer. M. U. Express	[illegible]
Consol. Coal of Md.	[illegible]	U. S. Express	[illegible]
W. Union Telegraph	[illegible]	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	[illegible]
Quicksilver Min. Co.	[illegible]		

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1872.

Gold receipts	[illegible]
Gold payments	[illegible]
Gold balance	84,688,469 76
Currency receipts	[illegible]
Currency payments	[illegible]
Currency balance	6,311,557 96
Customs	[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 5.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	96	96
City 6s, new	100½	100¾
Camden and Amboy	128½	128¾
Pennsylvania Central	58¾	59½
Reading	111½	111¾
Lehigh Valley	61	61½
Catawissa Preferred	45½	46
Philadelphia and Erie	25½	
Northern Central	38½	38¾
Lehigh Navigation	35½	35½
Lehigh Gold Loan	90½	90¾

As far as advised, the movement in Currency this week to and from the South and West is not sensibly, in the main, against the City Banks, nor has the Treasury Office accumulated Currency. The drain, whatever the Bank return may show to-morrow, is to the Savings Banks, and a good part of the amount paid out to the people by the Third-avenue Savings Bank. The other Banks have, doubtless, drawn some Currency into their own tills, to be prepared for emergencies, from the City Banks and the Trust Companies with whom their Cash accounts are kept. This operation may be increased for the next week or two, as the Half-Yearly Dividends on Savings, are payable on the Third Monday, (15th) in January. To the extent that distrust in, or an unwillingness to, increase deposits with the Savings Banks, has been created by the recent failures and runs, the January Dividends and part of the Principal may be withdrawn, and where the sums are not large enough to invest in the Public Funds of the United States, or in other good Bonds, they will be withheld from employment in Greenback Notes or deposited in the City Banks without interest. This may not be so profitable to Savings Depositors, but many of them cannot be prevented, in the face of recent alarms, from consulting safety, rather than profit.

The *Manual of the Gold Exchange*, for 1871, compiled by J. C. MERSEREAU, contains some very interesting information. The opening price of Gold was 110⅝; the closing, 109; the highest, 115⅜, on the 23d of September, and the lowest, 108⅜, on the 26th of December. The highest interest paid for the use of Gold was 1 ₱ cent. per day, on Aug. 23. The largest amount cleared during the year was $117,000,000, on June 6, and the lowest, $11,000,000, on April 12.

The week's imports of foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $1,482,628; amount marketed, $1,080,077.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC

RAILROAD.

The absorption of these Bonds by investors has been very rapid during the last three months, while the exchanges of 5-20s and other securities are increasing in volume in all parts of the country.

The Bonds bear 7.30 interest in Gold, have thirty years to run, are exempt from United States tax, and are offered at par and interest in currency.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
NO. 20 WALL-ST.

A Favorite
New-England Security.

To all seeking ABSOLUTE SAFETY for their investments, rather than high rates of interest, (which very rarely accompany each other,) we confidently recommend the JOINT SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS of the THREE CORPORATIONS composing the VERMONT DIVISION of the PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG TRUNK RAILROAD LINE,

the most important line in a territory shorter by more than fifty miles than any other between the great lakes and the sea-board, and having a local business more than sufficient to pay operating expenses and all interest obligations in addition to the immense through traffic which must be attracted to the shortest line and easiest grades. As a route for tourists and pleasure travel, this road has no equal on the American Continent.

The road is completed and in successful operation for nearly one-half the entire distance, and at a cost considerably below the original estimates.

The Bonds are in denominations of $1,000, $500, and $100, and cannot be issued for more than $20,000 per mile of road. The interest (Six per Cent. Gold) is payable semi-annually, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, principal also redeemable in gold in 1891, and are offered until further notice at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

NO BONDS IN THE MARKET OFFER EQUAL SECURITY AND PROFIT to those having Five-Twenties and other high-priced securities to convert. Many of the most conservative investors in the country have subscribed largely to this popular loan, and the balance remaining unsold, it is believed, will be rapidly absorbed.

For further information, pamphlets, maps, &c., apply to Financial Agents.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO.,
St. Johnsbury, Vt.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
NO. 311 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,
No. 118 Milk-street, Boston.
FAIRBANKS & EWING,
No. 715 Chestnut-street, Philadelphia.
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 25 NASSAU-STREET, N. Y.

☞ HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

For sale at 90 and interest by
ROBERT WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-st.
A liberal commission allowed to Bankers and Brokers.

☞ A SMALL AMOUNT OF THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale at 90 and accrued interest, in currency. The mortgage is for only $18,500 a mile, and the line is finished and doing a large business. Investors who desire a thoroughly safe bond on a completed road can obtain full particulars on application to

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ INVESTMENTS OF THE PAST AND PRESENT.

GOVERNMENT BONDS AND RAILWAY LOANS.

The merits of investment securities are canvassed and discussed to a great extent at the present time in consequence of the immense amount of money to be disbursed in January for the account of interest and dividends. During the rebellion the people, impelled by strong feelings of patriotism, invested a very large portion of their surplus money in Government bonds. At intervals the gigantic struggle for the life of the nation assumed a dubious aspect, and the outlook was gloomy in the extreme; but the people continued to pour their money into the Government Treasury in exchange for Government bonds. The noble and generous manner in which the American people responded to the call of the Government for money must ever remain one of the brightest examples of patriotism the civilized world affords. The final result of the great struggle and the rapid stride of the country in prosperity, have amply repaid a patriotic people for the financial assistance rendered to their country in the time of need. When the gold premium reached its highest point the legal-tender notes of the Government were worth only thirty-five cents in gold on the dollar, and at this juncture large amounts of Government bonds were bought by the people. These same bonds are now selling at par or a premium in gold, thus showing a very large profit to parties holding them up to the present time. It is no longer considered a patriotic duty to invest in Government bonds, but, on the contrary, the Government is anxious to have the people sell its bonds to the Treasury in order to decrease the debt more rapidly than can be done by calling in the bonds on three months' notice. The chances for large profits on Government bonds are a matter of the past. This has caused the people to look elsewhere for the investment of their money, so that they can obtain a fair rate of interest—not possible in Government bonds at their present quotations—and at the same time feel that they have a security closely approximating that of Government bonds. The favorite investment at present, and for some years past, are the bonds of first-class railways. The drift of investment capital is now running largely into the bonds of new railways, which have valuable land grants in populous sections and a good future. Prominent among this class of securities are the 8 PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, WESTERN DIVISION. This enterprise is in process of rapid construction, and is nearly completed. It will extend from St. Joseph to Fort Kearney, forming an air line between the two points, and greatly decreasing the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, which will divert to it a large portion of the through traffic. The line of the road is well populated, which insures a good local traffic from the start. In addition, the Company has a grant of 1,600,000 acres of fertile and valuable lands. That portion of the road in operation is a complete success. The lands cannot be sold for less than four dollars per acre, and the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY use all the proceeds in the retirement of the bonds of the Company. Thus it will be seen that this loan is surrounded by great and unusual safeguards. The principal and interest of the bonds are both payable in gold, the interest free of tax.

The greater part of the loan has already been absorbed by investors conversant with its merits. We are offering the limited amount of the loan now unsold at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. In recommending the 8 PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, WESTERN DIVISION, we would respectfully call the attention of investors to the important fact that the bonds of the Eastern Division, sold by us at 97½, are now current at 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 11 WALL ST.

☞ HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS. *Principal and interest payable in Gold at the National City Bank, New-York. These are in every respect first-class Bonds, and we confidently recommend them as an entirely safe investment. Price, 90 and accrued interest. Circulars and information may be obtained at our office.*

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY.—First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, redeemable 1st July, 1900, principal and interest guaranteed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, for sale at ninety and accrued interest from Jan. 1, by the

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 36 Wall-st.

☞ EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.
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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—FLOUR firm and in fair demand. WHEAT excited; prices higher; fluctuations frequent; No. 1 Spring, $1 27½@$1 29; No. 2 Spring, $1 24½; No. 3 do., $1 13; No. 2 Spring, seller last half of month, $1 25½; seller February, $1 28½; seller March, $1 27½@$1 28. CORN in speculative demand; prices higher; No. 2 Mixed, 41½c.; Rejected, 38½c.; seller last half of month, 41½c.; seller February, 42c.; seller April, 45½c.@45¾c.; seller May, 47c.@47½c. OATS firm and in fair demand; No. 2, 32½c.; Rejected, 29c.@29½c. No. 2 seller February, 33½c.@33¾c.; seller May, 36c. RYE in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 65½c.@67c. BARLEY advanced; in fair demand; No. 2 Spring, [illegible]; No. 3 do., 48c.@50c.; No. 2 Spring, seller February, [illegible], closing at the outside price. PORK opened firm, but closed dull at $13 20; seller February, $13 35@$13 40; seller April, [illegible]. LARD steady at 8¾c.@8⅞c.; seller February, 8¾c.@8⅞c.; seller March, [illegible]. HAMS, in pickle, 8¾c.@9c. Green MEATS unchanged. Bulk MEATS quiet but firm. Live HOGS active and higher; $4 30@$4 50 for common to medium; $4 55@$4 65 for fair to choice. Dressed HOGS active at $5 00@$5 10. WHISKY quiet and steady; 87½c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 133,000 bushels Corn, 32,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 11,000 bushels Barley and 30,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, [illegible] bushels Barley, and 5,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 5.—FLOUR in good demand; an advance asked, but none established; Superfine Winter, $5 50; Extra Winter, $6@$6 15; Double Extra, $6 50@$6 60; Family, $7@$8. WHEAT in fair demand and advanced; No. 2 Spring, $1 28; sample lots No. 3 Red Fall, $1 50; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 55. CORN firm; Mixed, on track, 40c.@41c.; Mixed, sacked, 54c. OATS active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, in elevator, 29c.@33c.; Mixed, sacked, 43½c. BARLEY—nothing doing. RYE—No. 2 higher; sales at 78c. WHISKY easier at 88c.@89½c. PORK quiet and demand entirely speculative; sales at $13 75, seller April. Jobbing and order sales of loose Clear Rib, dry-salted MEATS, 6¾c.; Clear Sides, 6¾c.; packed Shoulders, 5c.@5¼c.; Clear Rib, 6¾c.@6⅞c.; Clear Sides, 6¾c.@6⅞c. BACON in fair jobbing demand; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib, 7½c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c. LARD steady; kettle, 9¼c.; steam, 9c., seller March at St. Joseph. HOGS quiet at $4@$4 30 for good to choice; $4 40 for extra. CATTLE quiet at $3@$5 25. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 3,600 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 2,030 bushels Rye, 7,000 Hogs.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 5.—FLOUR—Full prices asked, but no demand. WHEAT firm and in fair demand; No. 1, $1 24; No. 2, $1 23½. OATS firm and in fair demand; No. 2, 32½c. CORN firm and scarce; No. 2 Mixed, 41½c. RYE in fair demand and higher; No. 1, 66c. BARLEY active and higher; No. 2 Fall, 62½c. Live HOGS steady; $4 05@$4 30. PORK firm and in fair demand; $12. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 5.—COTTON irregular; holders firm; demand fair; Middling, 19¼c.@20c.; net receipts, 2,437 bales; exports to the Continent, 339 bales; coastwise, 800 bales; sales, 2,200 bales; stock, 78,875 bales; net receipts of the week, 15,686 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,243 bales; to Cork for orders, 3,475 bales; to the Continent, 2,360 bales; coastwise, 4,470 bales; sales of the week, 11,065 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 5.—COTTON steady; Middling, 19¾c.@20c.; net receipts, 10,550 bales; gross, 11,066 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,600 bales; to Bremen, 563 bales; coastwise, 1,632 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; stock, 191,561 bales; net receipts of the week, 47,013 bales; gross, 50,001 bales; exports to Great Britain, 17,870 bales; to the Continent, 10,613 bales; coastwise, 5,367 bales; sales of the week, 48,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 5.—COTTON firmer; Middling, 19½c.; net receipts 394 bales; exports, coastwise, 214 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 33,467 bales; net receipts of the week, 6,015 bales; exports to Great Britain, 800 bales; to the Continent, 2,113 bales; coastwise, 3,164 bales; sales of the week, 4,300 bales.

DETROIT, Jan. 5.—WHEAT active and advanced 2c.@3c.; Extra, $1 55; No. 1 White, $1 49@$1 51; Amber Michigan, $1 42. CORN steady; Mixed, 54c. OATS advanced 1c.; Western, 43c. CLOVER-SEED steady at $6 10. Dressed HOGS in fair demand; Light, $5 10; Heavy, $5 25@$5 50.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 5, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	40	Tar, bbls.	[illegible]
Bees wax, pkgs.	3	Resin, bbls.	802
Cotton, bales	3,379	Oil-cake, pkgs.	806
Copper, bbls.	12	Pork, pkgs.	1,686
Copper, cakes	25	Beef, pkgs.	204
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	43	Cut-meats, pkgs.	2,004
Eggs, bbls.	558	Grease, pkgs.	60
Flour, bbls.	7,289	Lard, pkgs.	4,258
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Lard, kegs	50
Corn, bushels	57,100	Stearine, pkgs.	60
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs.	1,622
Malt, bushels	750	Cheese, pkgs.	96
Barley, bushels	[illegible]	Tallow, pkgs.	107
Grass-seed, bags	1,565	Dressed Hogs, No.	2,082
Beans, bbls.	[illegible]	Pea-nuts, bags	1,183
Peas, bbls.	100	Pecans, pkgs.	182
B. E. Peas, bags	14	Starch, boxes	756
Corn-meal, bbls.	10	Sumac, bags	110
Corn-meal, bags	390	Tobacco, hhds.	36
Hemp, bales	15	Tobacco, boxes and cs.	717
Hops, bales	67	Whisky, bbls.	723
Hides, bales	118	Wool, bales	76
Leather, sides	10,736	Oil, bbls.	200
Spirits Turp., bbls.	77		

The export clearances since our last, all reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Abyssinia*, for Liverpool—2,250 bags Ore, 1,465 boxes Bacon, 400 tcs. Lard, 298 bbls. Pork, 273 bales Cotton, 28 hhds. Tobacco, 6 boxes Type, 8 boxes Machinery, 3 cases Cheese, 50 tcs. Tobacco, 81 bbls. Oysters, 2 bbls. Apples, 14,100 bushels Corn, 129,647 lbs. Tobacco.

By the bark *Augustina Feloga*, for Cork and orders—27,778 bushels Corn.

By the brig *Helios*, for Cork and orders—20,144 bushels Corn.

By the ship *Magdalena*, for Bremen—7,909 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Joaquina de Barreras*, for Puebla—100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 3,400 boxes Refined Petroleum, 14 Spars.

By the bark *Morro Castle*, for Batavia and Hong Kong—10,400 cases Refined Petroleum, 18,794 lbs. Tobacco, 25 boxes Chairs, 21 pkgs. Glassware, 7 pkgs. Gas-fixtures, 15 pkgs. Furniture, 100 bbls. Beef, 200 bbls. Pork, 30 boxes Apples, 7,000 lbs. Butter, 135 boxes Soap, 7 pkgs. Needles, 2 boxes Buttons, 30 boxes Mustard, 21 boxes Pepper, 6 boxes Scales, 27 casks Ginseng, 18 casks Drugs, 15 cases Carriage Material, 12 cases Duck.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, but held with much firmness, on the basis of previous quotations.

COTTON—Has been in brisk demand at a further improvement of ⅛c. ₱ lb. on early deliveries; sales, 3,775 bales, including 1,867 bales to shippers, 2,317 bales to spinners, 368 bales to speculators, and 175 bales in transit. For forward delivery, an active movement has been reported at full prices, in most instances, with the later months quoted a shade stronger, subsequent to the closing of the official report; sales, 20,600 bales, (7,400 bales last evening and 13,250 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for January, 1,500 bales at 20⅛c., 400 bales at 20 3-16c.; February, 200 bales at 20 3-16c., 1,400 bales at 20¼c., 300 bales at 20 11-16c., 400 bales at 20⅝c., 200 bales at 20 13-16c., 300 bales at 20¾c.; March, 100 bales at 21 5-16c., 100 bales at 21⅛c., 150 bales at 21¼c., 200 bales at 21¼c.; April, 200 bales at 21½c., 100 bales at 21 7-16c., 100 bales at 21⅝c., 200 bales at 21 5-16c., 100 bales at 21⅞c., 100 bales at 21 7-16c.; May, 200 bales at 21¾c., 100 bales at 21 7-16c., 100 bales at 21⅝c.; And today, for January, 100 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20 7-16c., 800 bales at 20⅛c., short notice; 200 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20⅝c., 200 bales at 20⅛c.; February, 100 bales at 20⅝c., 300 bales at 20⅛c., 400 bales at 21c., 400 bales at 21 1-16c., 1,000 bales at 21c., 1,000 bales at 21⅛c., 100 bales at 21 1-16c., 200 bales at 21 1-16c., 100 bales at 21¼c.; March, 100 bales at 21⅛c., 300 bales at 21¼c., 800 bales at 21⅛c., 300 bales at 21⅛c., 1,100 bales at 21 7-16c., 100 bales at 21⅛c.; April, 200 bales at 21½c., 200 bales at 21 9-16c., 500 bales at 21 9-16c., 100 bales at 21⅝c., 100 bales at 21¾c., 100 bales at 21 11-16c., 100 bales at 21⅝c.; May, 200 bales at 21⅜c., free on board at Charleston, 100 bales Low Middling at 19⅛c., freight, 7-16c., free on board at Charleston, 200 bales at 19¾c., freight ⅜c.; exchanged 1½c., paid to exchange 100 bales January for 100 bales February. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: January, 20.42c.; February, 20.84c.; March, 21.12c.; April, 21.38c.; May, 21.60c. The receipts at this port today were 3,379 bales, including 342 bales from Savannah, 2,182 bales from Norfolk, 655 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 14,695 bales, and thus far this week were 103,242 bales, against 122,507 bales same time the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 1,435,211 bales, against 1,765,032 bales same time 1870. The following revised official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	18	18¼	18¼	18¾
Good Ordinary	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
Low Middling	20¾	20⅞	20⅞	21¼
Middling	21¼	21⅜	21⅝	21¾
Good Middling	21¾	21⅞	22¼	22¾

Liverpool.

	Week ending Jan. 5, 1872.	Week ending Jan. 6, 1871.
	Bales.	Bales.
Sales of the week	105,000	49,000
Of which exporters took	8,000	7,000
Of which speculators took	24,000	1,000
Total import of week	[illegible]	[illegible]
Of which American	37,000	129,000
Total stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Of which American	167,000	312,000
Actual export	[illegible]	7,000
Amount afloat	[illegible]	268,000
Of which American	[illegible]	[illegible]
Price of Middling Uplands in Liverpool, Jan. 5, 1871		7 15-16d.
Price of Middling Uplands, in New-York, Jan. 6, 1871		14⅜c.

COCOA—Has been dull at old figures. Stock, 4,141 bags, mainly Maracaibo and Guayaquil.

FISH—A moderate jobbing call has been noted within our previous range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A further demand prevails for State and Western Flour as a further improvement of 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. [illegible]

[illegible]

FRUIT—There has been a moderate trade reported since our last. Layer Raisins and Currants have favored buyers; sales, 1,500 boxes Layer Raisins, at $3 20@$3 30 ₱ box; small lots of Valencia Raisins at 12½c. ₱ lb.; 1,000 bbls. Currants at 7¼c.@7½c.; 30 cases Citron at 33c., and small lots of Turkey Prunes at 9¼c. ₱ lb. We quote: New Layer Raisins at $3 20@$3 25 ₱ box; Valencia Raisins, 12c.; new Currants, 7½c.@7⅝c.; Almonds, 15½c.@18½c.; Figs, 15c.@20c.; new Turkish Prunes, 9¼c.; Brazil-nuts, 7½c.@8c.; Dates, 6½c.@8c.; Filberts, 10½c.@11c. ₱ lb. Canton Ginger, $9@$9 25 ₱ case; Sardines, 21c.@22c. currency, ₱ quarter box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been decidedly more active at a further advance of 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel, with the main call from export buyers and a moderate inquiry for milling; also, some speculative demand. The offerings have been on a reduced scale, and holders have been quite confident in their views. The favorable cable reports served to stimulate the export movement. Sales have been reported since our last of 171,000 bushels (chiefly Spring) at $1 60 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, in store, for export, with $1 62 reported bid for very choice No. 1 do., in store, for milling; $1 59 for good No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store; $1 56@$1 58 for ordinary to good No. 2 Chicago do., also in store; $1 70 for Prime Amber Michigan, in store, for export; $1 77 for White Canada; $1 65 for Amber do.; $1 75 for White State, in store; $1 60@$1 67 for Red and Amber Pennsylvania; $1 60@$1 67 for ordinary to very good Red and Amber Western, ₱ bushel....Corn has been quoted a shade firmer, on a good demand, partly for shipment. Sales have been reported since our last of 34,000 bushels at 81c. (nominally) for prime old Mixed Western afloat; 79½c. for prime do. in store; 78c.@80c. for old and new Mixed do., afloat; 78c.@79½c. for new do., 75c.@77c. for do. from track; 80½c.@81c. for Yellow Western; 78½c.@79c. for White Western; 78½c.@81c. for White and Yellow Southern, ₱ bushel....Rye has been in active request, and 7,500 bushels Western, in store, have been purchased at 91c. ₱ bushel....Barley has been quiet at about previous figures; sales, 4,500 bushels Western at 80c.@90c. ₱ bushel....Barley-malt has been dull and nominal....Oats have been held with much confidence, on light offerings of prime samples, but the dealings have been on a restricted scale, checked, in part, by firmness of sellers. Sales have been reported since our last of 41,000 bushels at 55½c.@57½c. for fair ordinary to prime Mixed Western, afloat; 56c. for prime do. in store; 56c.@58½c. for do., from track, the latter rate for choice; 52c.@55½c. for Black; 57c.@62½c. for ordinary to prime Western and White Ohio, from track, in store and afloat, ₱ bushel.

HEMP—Further sales of 800 bales Jute Butts have been reported at 3¼c.@3¾c.-16c. ₱ lb. Market otherwise dull. We quote: American at $160 for Undressed, and $240@$270 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Russian, $225@$230, gold, ₱ ton; Manila, 13½c.@13¾c.; Sisal, 11½c.@11¾c., gold; Jute, 4½c.@6½c., gold; Jute Butts, 3¼c.@3¾c., currency, ₱ lb.

HIDES—The demand has been good for desirable lots, but the scant offerings and firm views of holders have been against free movements. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,300 Dry Mexican, on private terms; 1,600 Wet-salted Texas, part at 12½c.; 300 City Slaughter at 11c., and 200 Country Slaughter on private terms.

HOPS—There has not been much inquiry noted from any source, yet values have been quoted firm for desirable lots, which have been offered sparingly. We quote: Crop of 1871 at 30c.@62c.; crop of 1870 at 10c.@30c., and older growths at 5c.@8c. ₱ lb. The week's receipts have been 320 bales.

METALS—The general market shows more animation, with, in some instances, more firmness in values. Ingot Copper has been more active and quoted stronger in price; 700,000 lbs. were sold at 27¼c.@27⅝c., cash, closing at 28c. as the current quotation, and 28c. for February delivery, now quoted at 28¼c.@28½c. ₱ lb. Iron has also attracted more attention at steadier rates; sales, 400 tons Eglinton and Glengarnock Pig at $37 50 and $38 50, respectively; 600 tons American Pig and 2,000 tons White Mottled, on private terms. Lead, Spelter and Zinc have been quiet at about former figures. Tin has been moderately sought after at essentially unaltered rates; sales, 50 slabs Straits at 38c., gold; 5 tons English at 37½c., gold; 800 boxes Charcoal Plates at $9 25; and 300 boxes B. L. Coke at $8 37½, gold, ₱ box. We quote: Ingot Copper, 27¾c.@28c.; new Sheathing Copper, 34c., old, 25½c.@26c.; Bolts and Braziers, 28c. ₱ lb.; No. 1 American Pig-iron, $38; No. 2 American Pig-iron, $35@$36; American Forge, $34@$35; Scotch Pig-iron, $37 50@$38; English and American Pig-iron, refined, $85@$90 ₱ ton; English Rails, $67@$70, gold; American, from the works, $70@$71, currency; Russia Sheet, 15¼c.@16c., gold, ₱ lb.; Pig-lead, $6 50@$6 75, gold; ₱ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 7c.@7¼c., gold, ₱ lb.; Domestic Spelter, $7@$11 ₱ lb., in currency; Straits Tin, 38c.@39c.; Banca Tin, 33½c.@34c.; English, 37½c.@38c., gold, ₱ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $9 25@$9 50; I. C. Charcoal Plates, $9 50@$9 62½; Terne, $7 25@$9 10, gold, ₱ box; Zinc, 10½c.@11½c., gold. Regulus Antimony, 13c.@13½c., gold.

₱ lb.; Drop Shot, 10½c., and Buck do. 11½c. ₱ lb. cash.

MOLASSES—The demand has been more active for both foreign and domestic at full rates for the latter, but at low prices for foreign. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 380 hhds. Porto Rico, 356 hhds. Demerara, 114 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, and 237 bbls., 7 tcs. and 10 bbls. Barbados on private terms; also, 718 bbls. New-Orleans, in lots, at 65c.@80c. ₱ gallon. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at from 38c.@45c.; Cuba, 25c.@32c. for old, and 35c.@40c. for new; English Islands, 35c.@52c., and New-Orleans, 50c.@65c. for old, and 44c.@67c. for new, ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been firm but rather inactive on the basis of $4 50@$4 55 for Strained; sales, 1,000 bbls. at $4 50; 1,700 bbls. January shipments, on private terms, and 400 bbls. Common at $4 75 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar has been dull at old quotations....Spirits Turpentine has been inactive on the basis of 68c.@68½c. ₱ gallon; sales, 75 bbls., in lots, mostly from dock, at 68c.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been held with confidence on the basis of 23½c.@23¾c. here, and 22c.@22½c. at Philadelphia, early delivery, but the dealings have been unimportant, apart from 1,500 bbls. here, deliverable to suit vessel, at 23½c. ₱ gallon....Refined, in cases, nominal at 28½c.@29c....Crude, in bulk, quiet at 12½c.@13½c. ₱ gallon....Shipping Crude at 15½c.@15¾c....Naphtha, 12½c.@12¾c. as shipping order....The Creek reports have been of a quiet market, with quotations for Upper and Lower Road deliveries at $3 75@$4 00 ₱ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active, and quoted decidedly firmer, with the main call for Mess, old and new. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,700 bbls., early delivery, at $13 75 for round, and $12 37 for job lots of old Western Mess; $14 25@$14 50 for new Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for Prime and Extra Prime; $12 25@$12 50 for new Extra Prime; $16 for Clear; $15 50 for Short Clear, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there has been an active demand noted for western Mess, on the advanced basis of $14 37, seller January; $14 50, seller February; $14 50@$14 55, seller April; sales, 4,500 bbls....Dressed Hogs have been in fair demand, at a shade stronger prices. We quote 6c.@7½c. for City, and 5½c.@6½c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cut-meats have been in request and steady at 8½c.@10c. for Hams, and 5½c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb.; sales equal to 140 tcs. Bacon has been in fair demand, and held with a fair show of confidence; sales have been reported since our last of 1,425 boxes, including for early delivery here, 650 boxes Short Rib at 6¾c.@7⅛c.; 195 boxes Short Clear at 7½c.@8c.; 100 boxes Long Clear at 7⅛c.; for forward delivery here, 100 boxes Long Cut Hams, seller February, on private terms; 200 boxes Cumberlands, and 200 boxes Short Rib, seller February, at 7c.; and for early delivery at Chicago, 80 boxes Cumberland at 6¾c. ₱ lb....Lard has been in good demand and steadier as to price. Sales have been reported of 1,300 tcs. and bbls. for early delivery, at 9⅛c.@9¾c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9½c.@9⅝c. for fair to choice Western Steam, 9½c.@9⅝c. for Kettle-rendered, 9c.@9⅛c. for City, 9¼c.@9c. for No. 1, and 9¾c.@10c. for Refined. For forward delivery the inquiry has been moderate at rather firmer prices, with sales reported of 1,800 tcs. Western Steam, including 1,000 tcs., seller January, at 9⅜c.; 250 tcs. do., seller do., at 9¼c. for wood-bound; 300 tcs., seller February, (a choice brand,) at 9 11-16c.; and 250 tcs., seller March, on private terms, ₱ lb....Beef has been in moderate request, in a jobbing way, within the range of from $7 50@$10 50 for Mess, and $10 50@$12 50 for Extra Mess; sales, 160 bbls. Tierce Beef has been inquired for to a limited extent at from $16@$18 for old and new prime Mess, and $17 50@$22 50 for India Mess, ₱ tierce; sales, 100 tcs. Beef Hams have been moderately sought after at $22@$26 for new; 245 bbls. sold....Butter and Cheese have been generally quiet, within our previous range.

SEEDS—A fair inquiry has been noted for prime to choice Clover at uniform prices; otherwise, market dull; sales, 1,600 bags, at 11¼c.@11¾c. for Indiana and Michigan, and 10¾c.@10⅞c. for Ohio.

SOAP—Has been in very moderate demand at previous quotations, including Castile at 11¼c.@11¾c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¾c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 2, 6½c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Trade in Raw has been slow since our last. The offerings of stock, however, have been on a restricted scale, and holders have been somewhat stronger in their views as to price. Sales have been reported of 324 hhds. and 1,736 boxes, including 171 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7⅛c.@8¼c.; 153 hhds. Demerara at 10¼c.@11½c.; 400 boxes clayed Havana, about No. 11½, at 9⅜c.; 200 boxes Molasses Sugar at 8⅝c.; 547 boxes Molasses and Clayed Sugars at 7⅜c.@8c., of which 500 boxes were at the latter price, and 280 boxes do. and do. at 7¾c. and 9⅛c.@10⅛c., mostly Clayed at the latter figures. We quote: Fair refining Cuba at 9⅛c.; good do. at 9⅜c.; prime do. at 9⅝c.; refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 8¾c.@9⅝c.; Grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, 9¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar at 9⅜c.@9⅝c.; Manila, in bags, 7¾c.@8⅛c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair request and quoted at from 12⅛c.@12⅜c., as the extremes.

TALLOW, &c.—A fairly active business has been reported, since our last, at steady prices; sales, 235,000 lbs. fair to strictly prime Tallow at 9⅜c.@9⅝c.; 45,000 lbs. Stearine at 9⅜c.@9¾c.; and 124 pkgs. Grease at 7c.@7⅜c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been lightly dealt in within our previous range. Seed Leaf has been in fair demand and firm; sales, 450 cases Ohio, assorted lots, and 40 cases New-York Wrappers, on private terms; 100 cases Sundry Growths at 20c.@40c. ₱ lb. Of Havana, 200 bales were sold at 88c.@$1 10 ₱ lb. Manufactured quiet.

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of 250 bbls., in lots at 92c.@92½c. ₱ gallon, indicating a firmer market.

WOOL—Business has been on a moderate scale at very firm prices. Of the movement in this line, in December, Messrs. KYNOUGH BROTHERS remark: We have to report for the month of December an active market in all classes of wools and prices steadily advancing to the close. Domestic fleece and pulled Wools have been in good demand, and with greatly reduced stocks, prices have advanced from 7 to 10 per cent. Texas Wools continue well sold up and prices are, say 5 per cent. higher. California Fall Clip has been accumulating in stock and the demand has been moderate, but holders are generally firm, expecting to see these Wools soon attracting more attention. Prices are a shade higher. Cape Wools have been moving freely, a large business has been done, and prices have advanced fully 5 per cent. Buenos Ayres, Mestizo and the Montevideo Wools have also been in good demand, and we are quote prices from 7 to 10 per cent. above the rates ruling one month ago. Australian there was little on the market, but this class of Wool has been much sought after. The stocks of all fine foreign wools are considerably reduced. The demand for all kinds of the third class or carpet wools has been very brisk; stocks continue well sold up and prices are about 10 ₱ cent. higher on all descriptions. The reports from the European markets say that Wools continue to advance and that the demand is active at advancing rates. The public sales of Australian and other low Wools will be held at Liverpool on the 5th inst., and of Colonial Wools in London, on the 8th proximo. The year 1871 has been remarkable in the Wool trade in all the markets of the world for the almost uninterrupted active demand and the rapidity of the advance in values, also for the increased importations in the United States, which are larger than in any year since 1864. The imports of Wool into New-York were: For the year 1868, 49,281 bales, 26,617,132 lbs.; 1867, 105,941 bales, 45,881,251 lbs.; 1864, 115,600 bales, 52,723,828 lbs.; 1865, 58,251 bales, 23,564,634 lbs.; 1866, 62,304 bales, 28,712,112 lbs.; 1867, 35,817 bales, 15,396,567 lbs.; 1868, 28,121 bales, 12,489,190 lbs.; 1869, 46,198 bales, 20,710,391 lbs.; 1870, 28,204 bales, 12,024,949 lbs.; 1871, 82,936 bales, 40,429,205 lbs.

FREIGHTS—There has not been much animation in the line of Berth Freights. The main business has been in Cotton, Grain, Lard, Bacon and Resin. Rates have been quoted about steady, on a moderate display of room. In the way of charters there has been a slow call for vessels for Petroleum, the bids for which were generally under the views of owners. For vessels for Grain there was considerable inquiry, but the offers were unsatisfactory as a rule, preventing free negotiations. Vessels for Tobacco, Naval Stores and general cargo were in some request at about previous figures. Some call was also noted for vessels for the Cotton and Phosphate business, from Southern ports; but there was not much progress made in the pending negotiations. For the Dead trade, vessels attracted but little attention. For the West Indies and South America, vessels were in moderate demand, at fairly-supported rates. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last, have been: 2,200 bales Cotton, by steam, at ⅜d. ₱ lb.; 62,000 bushels Grain, by do., at 9d. ₱ standard bushel; 2,100 tcs. Lard at 35s., by steam, and 30s. by sail, mainly by sail; 600 boxes Bacon, by steam, at 35s. 6d.@36s.; 50 hhds. Tallow, by steam, at 32s. 6d., and 300 bags Cloverseed, by do., at 35s. ₱ ton; also, a British ship, 1,249 tons, and another, 1,300 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. For Glasgow, by steam, 7,800 bushels Grain at 8½d. ₱ bushel, an exceptionally low rate. For Bristol, by sail, 300 boxes Bacon, on private terms. For a direct port in the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, a bark, with a cargo of Cotton, from Charleston, reported at about 7-16d. ₱ lb. For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 443 tons, with equal to 3,200 quarters Grain, reported (on foreign charter) on private terms. A British bark, 492 tons, (at this port,) with equal to about 3,400 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 6s. 6d. ₱ quarter. For Dublin, a British bark, 371 tons, with Deals from St. John's, at 72s. 6d. For Warrenspoint, a British bark, 684 tons, with do. from do., at 67s. 6d. For Bremen, 1,000 bbls. Resin on private terms; also, rumored, a German bark, 758 tons, with equal to about 5,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl., but rumor not confirmed. For Hamburg, 150 tcs. Lard at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Rotterdam, 200 pkgs. Tallow reported at 37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Gibraltar and orders, excluding Spanish ports, a British brig, 322 tons, with 2,400 bbls. and 1,000 cases Petroleum on the basis of 5s. ₱ bbl. For Genoa or Naples, an Italian bark, 355 tons, with a full cargo of Kentucky Tobacco, at 35s. 6d. ₱ hhd. For Cuba, an American schooner, 215 tons, out in ballast and back with Molasses, at $2. For Cardenas and orders, a brig, 300 tons, another, 178 tons, a schooner, 171 tons, and another, 150 tons, from St. Johns, at 25c.; a bark, 500 tons, another, 325 tons, a brig, 312 tons, and another, 168 tons, from do., to the North of Hatteras, at 24c. a bark, 328 tons; a brig, 309 tons, and another, 185 tons, from do., choice of ports, at 24c.@25c.; a bark, 300 tons and a schooner, 280 tons, from do., privilege of Matanzas, at 25c. For Cardenas or Matanzas a brig, 294 tons; a schooner, 161 tons, and another, 156 tons, with Lumber, from do., at $7 25@$7 50. For Matanzas or Havana, a bark, 403 tons, from do., at 25c., and another, 273 tons, from do., at 25c. For Matanzas, a schooner, 244 tons, from do., at 25c. For Matanzas and orders, a brig, 177 tons, from do., at 25c. For Havana, a brig, 171 tons, from do., at 25c. For Cienfuegos, a schooner, 119 tons, from do., outward cargo, free, and back, with Molasses, at $4 50—all charters recently made at St. John's. For Gibraltar, 82 hhds. Tobacco, on private terms. For Rio Janeiro, a British brig, with a full cargo of Flour, from Baltimore, reported at $1 ₱ bbl., and another, 286 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Flour, on private terms.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 5, 1872.

Trade in horned Cattle, on yesterday forenoon, at Weehawken Yards, was brisk, and the market closed firm. Horned Cattle ranged from common to fair, sold from 9c.@12c. ₱ lb., weights from 5½ to 7½ cwt., on estimate weights. On this forenoon, at Communipaw Yards, trade was slow, quality uneven, ranging from common to good, prices from 9½c.@12c. ₱ lb., weights from 6 to 10 cwt., on 56 to 60 lbs. to the cwt. net. Sheep were slow of sale, owing to the high prices asked and obtained; quality was good, fully some extra lots on hand; prices from 6½c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Hogs rather dull; City-dressed, from 5¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.; Bacon Pigs, 6⅛c.@7c. ₱ lb. Western-dressed, 5¼c.@5¾c. ₱ lb.; Live Hogs, from 4⅞c.@5¼c. ₱ lb.; extra nice Hogs held for an advance of rates.

SALES.

H. MEYER sold for N. MORRIS 40 Steers, Illinois, common Cattle, with a fair top, from 10c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt., strong; held on sale 21 Steers, Illinois, weight 6 cwt.; had, also, 2 cars due. COBBY & MCPHERSON sold for selves 107 Steers, Illinois, from common to good, from 10½c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; also, for R. B. WILKES, 18 State Steers and Oxen, coarse Cattle, from 9½c.@10½c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt. W. SMITH sold for N. MORRIS 40 Steers, Illinois, common Cattle, at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; held on sale, 20 Steers, Illinois. H. KHAN sold for self and brother 100 Steers, mixed Kentuckies, Indianas, and Ohios, from common to good, from 10.@12c. ₱ lb., weights from 6 cwt. to 10 cwt. F. BARNARD sold for N. MORRIS 49 Steers, Illinois, fair Cattle, at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; also, 41 Steers, Illinois, good Cattle, at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 8½ cwt. M. GOLDSCHMITT held on sale for self 200 Steers, Ohios and Kentuckies, mixed weight 7 cwt. to 9½ cwt. H. MURRAY sold for self 21 Jersey Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. to 8½ cwt. TOWLEY & MOSS sold for N. MORRIS 40 Steers, Illinois, fair Cattle, at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; also, 21 Steers, Illinois, common Cattle, at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. E. WESTHEIMER sold for N. MORRIS 30 Steers, Illinois, from fair to good, from 11c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. H. H. MOORHOUSE sold for W. V. WOOD 40 Steers, Illinois, fair Cattle, at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; also, for D. POST, 27 Steers, Illinois, fair Cattle, at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; ULERY & GOFF sold for selves 80 Steers, Kentuckies, from common to good, from 10½c.@12c. ₱ lb., average weight 7½ cwt.; L. CHURCH sold for N. U. PLATT 75 State Steers, rough Cattle, at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; also for G. CHURCH 12 State Steers, fair Cattle, at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; again, 16 State Cattle, mixed dry Cows, Steers and Oxen, poor Cattle, from 8c.@10c. ₱ lb., weight 5 cwt. to 10 cwt.; also for W. V. WOOD, 40 Steers, Illinois, poor Cattle, at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

KASS & HAUVER sold 190 Illinois Sheep, weight 92 lbs. ₱ head, at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 162 Illinois Sheep, weight 94 lbs. ₱ head, at 6⅛c. ₱ lb. J. N. PIDCOCK sold 167 Kentucky Sheep, weight 15,510 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 176 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,070 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 174 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,960 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and today: 1,639 head of horned Cattle, 2,560 Hogs, 3,062 Sheep.

Gross arrivals since Monday last, up to yesterday afternoon at Weehawken Yards: 230 head of horned Cattle, 1,390 Sheep, 3,325 Hogs. Both Sheep and Hogs were on transit to New-York City.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 5—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛ for money, and 92⅛ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92½; 1865s, old, 94⅛; 1867s, 94½; 10-40s, 91½.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅛ for money and 92⅛ for the account. United States 5-20 bonds, 1862s, 92; 1865s old, 94; 1867s, 94; 10-40s, 92.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 5—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 96⅝ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Jan. 5—A. M.—Rentes opened at 56f. 67c.

5 P. M.—Rentes closed at 56 francs 12 centimes. The specie in the Bank of France has decreased 1,774,000f. during the week.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 5—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened firm; Middling Uplands, 10½d.@10¾d.; Middling Orleans, 10¾d.@10⅞d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 105,000 bales, including 8,000 bales for export, and 24,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 369,000 bales, of which 167,000 bales are American. The receipts of the week have been 83,000 bales, including 37,000 bales American. Actual export, 10,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is firm. The sales of the day are now estimated at 20,000 bales, including 7,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton on ship named at New-Orleans have been made at 10⅛d. for Middling. The stock of Cotton at sea bound to this port is 253,000 bales, of which 152,000 bales are American. BREADSTUFFS—The market is active. Wheat, 12s. 11d. per cental for California White; 11s. 4d.@12s. 5d. for No. 2 Red Western Spring; and 12s. for Red Western. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 25,000 quarters, including 15,000 American. Flour, 26s.@28s. for Western Canal. Corn, 31s. 9d. ₱ quarter. Barley, 3s. 9d. ₱ bushel. PROVISIONS—The market is dull. PRODUCE—Tallow, 46s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

5 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed strong; Middling Uplands, 10½d.@10¾d.; Middling Orleans, 10¾d.@10⅞d. The sales of the day have been 20,000 bales, including 7,000 for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton at sea, nearly due, from New-Orleans have been made at 10 9-16d. for Middling, and shipping or shipped at New-Orleans at 10⅝d.

Evening.—TURPENTINE, 51s.@52s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Jan. 5—Evening.—LINSEED-OIL, £33 ₱ ton.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OFF THE BEATEN TRACK.

A series of graphic sketches of New-York

CITY LIFE

will be commenced in the

SUNDAY WORLD

of Jan. 7. These Sketches will be full of the most thrilling interest, and will embrace scenes from that

LOWER WORLD

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so replete with pathos, fun, the grotesque, and the affecting, enlisting alike the sympathies not only of the humanitarian, but of readers of every class. These Sketches will be continued from week to week, forming a

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of the deepest interest not only to New-Yorkers, but to all at a distance. In addition to the many brilliant features which have long made the New-York SUNDAY WORLD

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the now famous

BOOMERANG CLUB

will continue their learned sittings, and discourse eloquently and amusingly upon all

THE CURRENT TOPICS OF THE DAY.

by some of the best wits of the times. Besides this, the SUNDAY WORLD will contain all the latest news of the day, including the proceedings of

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,

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will furnish one of his brilliant papers, entitled

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For sale by all Book and News Dealers.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS FOR 1872.

GEORGE MACDONALD'S new story, "The Vicar's Daughter," a serial begun in October number.

A new serial entitled "Six of One by Half a Dozen of the Other," written jointly by Mrs. Stowe, Mr. Loring, Miss Hale, Mr. Perkins, Mrs. Whitney, and Mr. Hale, begun in December number.

GREAT OFFERS.—All new subscribers will receive the last three numbers of 1871, and "THE CHRISTMAS LOCKET," a Holiday Gift Book, FREE.

Send three-cent stamp for Specimen Pages, giving Club rates, &c., to GEORGE A. COOLIDGE, Business Agent, care of

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NOW READY,
AT
MACMILLAN & CO.'S,
No. 38 Bleecker-st.,
THROUGH THE LOOKING-GLASS,
AND WHAT ALICE FOUND THERE.
By LEWIS CARROLL,
Author of "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland."
With fifty illustrations, by JOHN TENNIEL.
12mo, cloth, gilt. Price $2.

AUCTION SALES.

ART NOTICE. EXECUTOR'S SALE OF BOOKS, PAINTINGS AND WATER COLORS.

The property of the late
W. H. THWAITES, Esq., of Brooklyn,
AND SOLD BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR.

Comprising, besides many valuable books, a very choice collection of water colors by the late artist himself, also many cabinet gems by Wm. Hart, James M. Hart, G. H. Boughton, Casilear, Shattuck, Coleman, Inness, Williamson and others. To which also have been added a number of paintings and a few sketches by F. O. C. Darley, Harry Fenn and others. The whole now on exhibition, and to be sold by auction at the

CLINTON HALL SALE-ROOMS, ASTOR-PLACE, NEW-YORK,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 7½ o'clock.
GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY E. H. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Jan. 6, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

200 cases fresh Valencia Oranges; also 7,780 boxes fresh St. Michael's Oranges, ex steam-ship San Salvador.

St. Michael's Oranges can be examined on Pier No. 3 North River.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:

I. THE HISTORY OF ANCIENT ART.

By J. J. WINCKELMANN. Translated from the German, by G. Henry Lodge, A. M., M. D. With numerous illustrations. Vol. III., 8vo. $5. New Editions of vols. I. and II., $5 each. [Vol. IV., completing the work, will appear in 1872.]

This is the only English translation of Winckelmann's masterly work, which has long been recognized as a standard in its department. It treats with German thoroughness and fertility of thought the vast and deeply-interesting domain of art among the ancient nations—Egypt, Persia, Phœnicia, Greece and Italy. It is indispensable to one who would fully understand the character, origin, symbolism and methods of art among the most cultivated peoples of antiquity.

II. THE MUSIC-LESSON OF CONFUCIUS, AND OTHER POEMS.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS nursery governess, housekeeper or companion; teaches English, French, and music; is a first-class housekeeper and manager of servants; understands all kinds of dress-making and family sewing. Any one wanting a trustworthy, invaluable person, with unexceptionable reference, address HEYWOOD, Box No. 142 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman a situation as nurse and seamstress; experienced child's and infant's nurse; bring it up on a bottle; excellent seamstress; cut, fit, operat; all kinds of fine work on machines; best references. Apply at No. 333 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, capable girl to do cooking or general house-work; is a reliable and economical servant, an excellent cook and first-class washer and ironer; references; City or country. Call at 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A SUPERIOR DRESS-MAKER WHO has some leisure between this and the first week in March, would take work home or go out by the day to first-class families; City references. Address by note, Mrs. F. GERALD, No. 253 6th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, COUNTRY or City, by a very respectable Protestant woman and excellent cook; meats, game, soups, pastries, creams, jellies, side dishes; excellent baker, &c.; good testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED monthly nurse a few engagements; good references from City physicians. Apply at No. 742 7th-av., second floor, for one week.

A LADY STENOGRAPHER, WISHING for practice, offers her service gratis a few hours each day. Address SHORTHAND, Herald Office, up-town branch.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position to take charge of a gentleman's house; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. H., Box No. 103 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED housekeeper, or as matron for an institution; highest references from former patrons and first-class City residents. Call or address No. 761 7th-av., between 51st and 52d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and plain seamstress; thoroughly understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best of City reference. Call for three days at No. 318 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-RATE plain cook in a private family; no objection to some washing and ironing if required; best City reference from last place for 3½ years. Call at No. 111 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman to do general house-work in a small private family. Call for three days at No. 214 West 16th-st., at the front basement door.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waitress in a private family; willing and obliging; excellent reference. Apply No. 124 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as chamber-maid; best City reference from last employer. Apply at No. 229 East 54th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid or waitress in a small family. Call at No. 155 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 390 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and to do sewing, or to take care of grown children; good City reference. Call at No. 241 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman and groom; a thorough City driver and sober man; City references given. Address J. J., No. 132 West 29th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN ENGLISHMAN and wife, man as first-class waiter; has lived in first-class families in London; wife as ladies' maid, or as maid and seamstress; has been seven months in the country. Can be seen at No. 34 Greenwich-av., first floor, this day and to-morrow, or address R. M. E.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE COLORED MAN, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business, and is a good driver; has best of City reference from present employer. Call at or address No. 230 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A FINE young Englishman, not afraid to work. Apply to Rev. EMANUEL SHULTZ, Missionary, Five Points House of Industry, No. 155 Worth-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

SALESMAN WANTED—BY LESHER, WHITMAN & CO. Apply by LETTER ONLY, with full particulars. Address Box No. 2,967 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN a wholesale or retail hardware store; has had seven years' experience in the business; can give good City reference from last employer. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 102 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GERMAN, WELSH OR SWISS man and wife, without children, on a farm near New-York, who understands all kinds of farm, garden and house work, and not afraid of work, with good testimonials. Apply at No. 115 Lexington-av., New-York, this day or Monday, 8 to 10 A. M. or 5 to 7 P. M.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING AND JOBBING trimming house, a young man about twenty years of age as entry clerk; must be a good and rapid writer, quick and correct at figures; salary $400 first year. Address in own handwriting, with references, Post-office Box No. 387.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman as nurse for a young child; one capable of doing plain sewing. None need apply without unexceptionable references. Call at No. 24 East 10th-st.

WANTED—A BOY BY A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house; must be a good penman; a twelve months' counting-room experience would be an advantage. Address Box No. 4,139 Post-office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT cook; must be well recommended. Apply at No. 28 East 22d-st., between 9 and 11 A. M., and after 5 P. M.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR FRENCH nurse for a child about eighteen months old; must bring the very best references. Apply at No. 33 East 39th-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock A. M.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new; circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A COMPETENT waitress, with first-class City reference. No. 343 5th-av., near 34th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS wet nurse. Apply on Saturday, Jan. 6, between the hours of 2 and 3, at No. 11 East 62d-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING
All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes.
For particulars send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
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TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, 6th-av., Reservoir-square. Pupils can begin any time and attend at their convenience. Soirée MONDAY, 8th inst.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 6, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Edwin Booth. Matinée at 1.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—JOHN GARTH—Mr. Lester Wallack.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE COLLEEN BAWN. Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. Matinée at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kirsily Troupe. Matinée at 2.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—BARBE BLEUE. (Opera Bouffe.)—Mlle. Aimee. Matinée at 2½.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—MONADIL—Mr. James Steele Mackay.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company. Matinée at 1½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK—Miss Kate Santley. Matinée at 2.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE. Matinée at 2½.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

P. T. BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.—Empire Rink, day and evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS. Matinée at 2½.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

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☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,941 Broadway, between 50th and 51st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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A decision which from Judge PRATT would be regarded with suspicion, is entitled to deference when it proceeds from Judge BRADY. The latter Judge has decided that PRATT's injunction against the publication of the Fisk-Mansfield letters must stand. Consequently, those exposures which some persons dreaded a good deal more than Swindler FISK, will not at present be made. We can only say that we have not the slightest doubt that Judge BRADY's decision is a just and wise one, for a man of his high character would not be likely to render any other; but at the same time, it is a pity that the public should be deprived of the light which these letters would throw on some contemporary events.

The *Nation* says, in a tone which is apparently intended to be piercingly sarcastic, that it supposes Senator TRUMBULL's conduct in relation to office-seeking will be criticised shortly by us. The *Nation* is quite right—it shall have all the information it asks for. We much regret, however, to see this respectable (if rather dull) paper filling up so much of its immensely valuable columns with newspaper controversies and bickerings. It cannot imagine how disgusting such squabbles are to outsiders. It makes no real difference to a newspaper what another paper says of it, and we are surprised that the *Nation* should degrade itself and its calling by getting into a passion because some other journal has been "chaffing" it. If doctrinaires fall out in this way with their own theories, what good purpose can there be in their continued existence in such a wicked world as this?

A Good Man in Adversity.

We doubt whether a much more pitiable spectacle was ever witnessed by the public than that which Mr. HORACE GREELEY presented before the Senate Committee at the Custom-house on Thursday. It is only a week or two ago that he laid down the principle in his paper that no journalist had a right to make any statement which he was not prepared at any time to substantiate with the fullest evidence. If a journalist declined to produce this evidence, he must be, said Mr. GREELEY, "either a chattering magpie or a liar." We have always thought that Mr. GREELEY was not a magpie, and we hoped he was not the other thing; but he now goes out of his way to prove that he must be one or the other, if not both. For he has been making the most sweeping charges against the management of the Custom-house for months past, and has cried out loudly for a Committee of Investigation. The Committee came, and thinking to go to the fountain-head for information, they immediately invited Mr. GREELEY to produce his evidence. This astonishing man then gets upon the stand, and begins by acknowledging at once that he knows nothing about the corruption he has so openly charged upon the Custom-house officials, and in the course of three hours' examination, he produces not a single fact in verification of his wild accusations. What are rural Republicans to think of their guide, philosopher, and friend after this? Coupled with his Presidential aspirations, and his recent remarkable letters, does not this behavior of his give rise to the alarming suspicion that he has a "bee in his bonnet?" He is not a magpie, that we have admitted—but what about the other alternative?

Bad as Mr. GREELEY's case was when he admitted that he knew of no foundation for the charges brought forward in the *Tribune*, he made it ten times worse when he went on to say what he *did* know about the interference of Custom-house officials in politics. For, no sooner were the words out of his mouth than they were conclusively disproved. He positively asserted that last Monday "Gen. KETCHUM told the members of the Assembly that they must vote for the Administration." When asked who told him so, he replied, "Messrs. EASTMAN and GORING." Neither of these gentlemen ever said a word to him on the subject. Mr. EASTMAN distinctly denies having had any such conversation with Mr. GREELEY as Mr. GREELEY ascribes to him. When he began his evidence, Mr. GREELEY was asked whether he would testify on affirmation or by oath. He replied that it was "immaterial"—and so, indeed, it seemed. He makes certain rash statements, and gives as his authority for them men who never exchanged a word with him on the subject. Is this to be ascribed to an utter failure of memory, or to that tendency of the human mind which sometimes leads men to say deliberately the thing which is not? What are we to think of our later FRANKLIN?

Let anybody read Mr. GREELEY's evidence attentively, and then consider what it all comes to. It is nothing in the world but a prolonged whine over the fact that Mr. GREELEY's personal friends have not had what he considers their proper share of "offices." Let no one take our word for it—sit down and read the evidence for yourselves. We have reported it *verbatim*. Mr. MURPHY, he says "removed Fenton men and put in Conkling men." That is enough to hang Mr. MURPHY. The Fenton men were "proscribed"—they did not get enough solid pudding, &c., &c. This was the burden of Mr. GREELEY's complaint. Did ever a distinguished man make so contemptible an appearance?

Mr. GREELEY complains bitterly of Federal interference at Conventions. But not a word of complaint from him did we hear when Collector MURPHY, Mr. LAFLIN, and other Custom-house officials, went to Saratoga to try to get him the nomination for Governor in 1870. Even Senator CONKLING voted for him, but the rural delegates would not "swallow" the philosopher. They think he may be an experienced and able journalist, but as a practical politician they regard him as a most unsafe and dangerous man. And so he is. He is perpetually chasing will-o'-the-wisps, and trying to get other people to follow him. Just now he is carrying on a desperate flirtation with the Democrats. Hold an office before his nose, and he follows it as a certain patient animal will follow a bunch of carrots. Last year he was a partner with the Tammany Ring in a tobacco speculation. Then we find him mixed up in the Bowling-green Savings Bank with HANK SMITH. One day he is hob-nobbing with JEFF DAVIS—the next he is discovered with his arm round the neck of TWEED. What reputation can survive such tricks as these? We are acting the part of a friend toward Mr. GREELEY in warning him from these damaging courses. He is surrounded by flatterers who never permit the truth to reach his ears if they can help it. But he may still rely on our friendly assistance. We will not desert him in his extremity. We wish him well, and for that reason we exhort him to cut loose from his unworthy associates, and do justice to his great powers and his former reputation.

The Quarrel in Louisiana.

It is impossible, at the present time, to get at the merits of the respective parties to the violent and unseemly struggle for the possession of the Government of Louisiana, now going on at New-Orleans. Enough is known, however, to show that the partisans of both sides have disgraced the name of Republicans, which they assume not from any devotion to the purposes of the party, but for the advancement of their reckless ambition. The state of the case, as nearly as can now be ascertained, is as follows: A portion of the Legislature, with the old Speaker, CARTER, having obtained control of the House of Representatives by expelling a number of the Governor's partisans, and replacing them with their own friends, are shut out from the Assembly House by another portion which has expelled Speaker CARTER, and put a Warmoth man, by the name of BREWSTER, in the Chair. The Carter half of the House declare the acts of the other portion void, because of the violent exclusion of the legal Speaker; and the Brewster half declare the acts of the Carter faction illegal, because of the alleged want of a quorum at the time the Warmothites were expelled. In the meantime the Senate, where the Warmoth men are in a majority, remains without a quorum, owing to the withdrawal of a part of the members sympathising with the Carter faction. It is alleged that the opportunity to expel the Warmoth men from the House was gained by the arrest of certain members, and the Governor besides, on warrants from the United States Commissioner of the district. Some doubt is thrown on this statement by the fact that the personal attendance of the accused parties was not required by the Marshal serving the warrants, and seems to have been voluntary on their part. The charge, however, on which the arrests were made bears evidence of political malice, and its entertainment by the Commissioner appears a strained, if not an unwarrantable, use of his power. It is also alleged that the absentees from the Senate have been for some time kept on a United States revenue cutter, the *Wilderness*, in order to be beyond the jurisdiction of the State authorities, and avoiding the service of a writ compelling their attendance in the Senate. These allegations being made known to the Government at Washington, Gov. WARMOTH has been notified that they will be promptly investigated. The prospect of violence being threatening, Gen. EMORY, commanding the United States troops in the State, has offered their services to the Governor to assist in preserving the peace, an offer which the Governor has accepted.

Yesterday, when the facts were only partly known, the enemies of the Administration made haste to hold up the affair as an instance of violent interference with State affairs by the United States Government. It remains to be seen whether they will be candid enough to acknowledge that the Administration has only performed its simple duty in the matter, and that against the party with which the Federal officials are connected. If the otherwise unfortunate occurrence shall result in the removal of those local United States officials who have been so hasty to implicate the Administration in their personal schemes, it will be a relief to the country.

What a Year Brings Forth.

A little less than a year ago, and how different was the position of our "ruling families!" "Senator" TWEED occupied then his gorgeous suite of rooms in the Delevan Hotel—so unctuously described by the writers of the *World*—to which thronged all the eminent men of the Democratic Party, and now and then a hungry Republican, hoping for a few crumbs from the rich table of official plunder. There Mr. TWEED gave his champagne suppers to an indiscriminate crowd of flatterers and followers; there he listened graciously to polite and obsequious deputations of our best citizens, presenting matters of vast public interest to his attention; there he sat in judgment on the management of Protestant charities, or snubbed the too independent Committees who protested against his land speculations. He was the master of the Senate, and indeed of the State of New-York; the Lower House was in his hands, and the Governor was notoriously his tool. No law was passed without his consent, and he held absolutely not only the administration of the City of New-York in his hands, but controlled the rural districts by a bribery and a lavish expenditure of money never before known in our annals.

Every local Democratic Committee in the various counties depended on him for the pecuniary means to carry each election; and certain rural members of the Legislature he could always govern by the pecuniary advantages he placed in their way. All his friends and instruments, as well as his relatives, were enriched by his enormous plunderings of the public purse, or by offices into which he placed them. He himself invested immensely in New-York real estate; he had bought largely in Westchester County, and at the new sources of the water-supply expected in Putnam County. He was currently reported, and, we presume, justly, to be worth twenty millions of dollars. A statue was proposed for him by some of our most "respectable" citizens, and at the wedding of a member of his family, presents which a Prince might envy were poured in by the accomplices of his thefts, or the deceived tools of his frauds.

His especial associates, moreover—Messrs. COONLEY and SWEENY—had acquired magnificent fortunes with him, and had installed their relatives in all the most lucrative offices of the City. They, with HALL, controlled absolutely the finances, administration, charities, parks, and future improvements of this wealthy Metropolis. The quartet, with their followers, tools, and relatives, constituted the ruling families of this great City. There seemed no limit to their future power. Boundless fortunes were before them, not merely derived from public swindlings, but from the opportunities which their control over the improvements of the City gave them in real estate speculation. The ignorant masses were utterly in their hands. Every office was filled with their creatures. Even many of the Judges were their accomplices. Our wealthiest citizens had begun to feel the power of their riches and official position, and secretly courted them. "Society" had not, indeed, opened yet its doors to them, but it would very soon have done so, under the influence of their lavish expenditure of money.

But their ambition was not bounded by success in this Metropolis. They looked higher. HOFFMAN was to be their figure-head, and behind him they were to sail into wider seas. They intended to carry out the same tactics which had given them New-York, in the Democratic Party of the Union. HOFFMAN was to be the next President, SWEENY his Secretary of State, and TWEED the Secretary of the Treasury. HALL would, perhaps, have been contented with the mission to England. The Democratic journals of the West and South had already begun to sketch this programme; and the hopes of the four conspirators were high—and justly so. For already the ominous expressions began to be heard, that these men were now "seeking to retrieve their past reputations;" that "they were rich enough, and would steal no more;" that they were "men of great executive abilities," and the like.

In all this bright sky before the four conspirators there was one "little cloud." It was the simple fact that their whole success was based on dishonesty. Beneath the bustle and glitter and outward prosperity of society there is a still, small power, which can shatter all human success into fragments: it is Conscience. These four wretches had violated and scorned it. It arose, however, in the bosoms of the people, and in an hour, as it were, it swept away every vestige of their power and boasted prosperity. There has been in their ruin and shame an appalling suddenness and completeness which must arouse in the dullest of men a sense of the Divine powers which still govern the universe. In one year their very names have become a byword. There is none so poor as to do them reverence. Their wealth melts away. The friends of their regency drop from their side. They cannot secure the pledge of A twentieth part of their supposed wealth to keep them from the common jail. Their friends and tools are ruined; and they have in their fall carried down with them the great party which used them in the day of their prosperity, and cannot now free themselves from the stain of their evil name. The downfall of the Tammany Ring will point the moral in the future for many a historian and moralist, and is altogether one of the most healthy occurrences in American history.

Preliminaries to Reform.

The people have already very good evidence of what they have gained by the defeat of ALVORD for Speaker of the Assembly. Hardly has the session commenced when the member from Onondaga is found co-operating with TOM FIELDS to defeat by mere technicalities the first steps toward reform. The honest men in the House may not be so well versed as trained corruptionists like ALVORD and FIELDS in the details of parliamentary quibbles. A little experience, however, will enable the Reformers to forestall any repetition of the tactics of Thursday last, and render the progress of bills less open to technical attacks. Meanwhile, it should be clearly understood, that if any faction suppose it can balk the people of the fruits of a great victory by protesting against "hasty legislation," or by any hypocritical pretense relating to the dignity of the House, they are very much mistaken. The citizens of New-York are too thoroughly in earnest to allow themselves to be fooled by the trickery of ALVORD and FIELDS, or by the wretched squabbles of any party cliques whatever. The present Legislature was elected for the specific purpose of repealing the corrupt statutes under which the public have been so outrageously swindled during the last few years, and for replacing them by laws under which the public purse and the public liberties can be placed once more in safety. The work is of a kind to which honest men in both Houses, and of both parties, can lend themselves without hesitation and without delay. There is a great deal to be done in a very short time, and the man who attempts to fritter away the time of the Legislature in discussing points of form, or in struggling for some partisan advantage, is a traitor to the people whom he represents, as well as an enemy to the true interests of his party. There never has been a Legislature on whose sincerity and industry so much was at stake; and there will be no political stain more indelible than that contracted by the men who obstruct or betray, in this most critical hour, the great cause of political reform.

The first duty of the Legislature, on its reassembling, is to give the promptest possible dispatch to the bill for legalizing the indictments of the Court of Sessions Grand Jury, and for removing from office Mayor HALL, Chamberlain BRADLEY, Corporation Counsel O'GORMAN, and TOM FIELDS, in his double capacity of Corporation Attorney and Park Commissioner. The immediate necessity for passing both admits of no question. There is no man in New-York, not interested in perpetuating local corruption, who has a word to say against either, and the people of New-York ought to be the best judge of their own affairs. Republicans from the interior of the State, who want some pledges that Controller GREEN will not abuse the right of appointment with which Mr. TWOMBLY's bill vests him, ought to be reassured by the fact that the bill has the unqualified approval of such thorough-going Republicans as Attorney-General BARLOW, JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, and many others. Mr. GREEN has the unanimous support of the citizens of New-York; he owes his present elevation to the people at large, and will certainly not sacrifice his high reputation and resolute independence to any partisan dictation whatever. He took for ten years the leading share in the management of the Park Commission, and no one ever accused him of the slightest partisan bias in his appointments there. He has everything to gain by using the power which will revert to him, both judiciously and impartially, and everything to lose by using it in any other way. All this is perfectly well understood by every Reformer in New-York, and the sooner hesitating Assemblymen from the interior recognize it the better. The existing state of things is an insult to every citizen of New-York, and the source of endless obstacles to the progress of reform. Every official named in Mr. TWOMBLY's bill has been condemned by the people already, and only impudently braves public opinion in refusing to resign. HALL sticks at his office to stave off the day of reckoning which awaits him in the Courts when the privileges of the Mayoralty will be at an end. The rest will stick to their places while they may, to defeat both investigation and prosecution to the utmost of their power, and help the corrupt associates with whom they must stand or fall. Mr. GREEN could not, if he tried, find a quartet more unprincipled than HALL, BRADLEY, FIELDS and O'GORMAN. The community will only be too glad to intrust him with the power of selecting their successors, until a new charter is passed.

The Social Ban.

While the Legislature and the Courts are laboring to relieve us from the wicked traders in corruption, under whose rule we have suffered for so many years, there is another power which may be used, no less efficiently, to protect us from wrong in the future by punishing its commission in the past. Social recognition is one of the prizes most eagerly sought by those who are looking forward to the rewards bestowed upon success; and social exclusion is felt as one of the heaviest punishments that can be visited upon the unworthy. The administration of this great unwritten law of society has of late fallen into injurious disuse in the whole country, and particularly in this City. That easy-going good nature; that amiable, but weak unwillingness to do or say anything that may be disagreeable to a particular person, which is almost a national trait with us, has placed us at the mercy of presuming adventurers; men with unscrupulous souls, with firm wills, and steady nerves, with brazen fronts and impenetrable hides. People have yielded to their pretensions rather than "make a fuss," or be unpleasant, and so they have been countenanced and received.

But there has been yet another reason for the toleration of scamps for whom there should be, although there is not, a treadmill, (benign institution of the fading past,) and even for the treatment of such persons with something very like distinguished consideration. And this reason is not so amiable, or so pardonable, as the former. It is the selfish desire to use them for our own advantage. *We* will not cheat our clients, our customers, or our creditors, but here is a man who has become a railway magnate, or a power in Wall-street, and whose ill-will may involve the loss of thousands, whose good-will may bring with it tens of thousands; and shall we give him the cold-shoulder merely because he has attained his power by means, which, in plain words are dishonest, but which are spoken of as a little eccentric or irregular? Far be it from us to be so uncharitable, so pharisaical! He has not cheated us; our withers are unwrung. And this other man, this genial "whole-souled" politician, who has grown so suddenly rich, and who scatters his dollars so lavishly; he can favor our projects, mitigate our taxes, give us early and private information upon the probable course of legislation, admit us within the circle whose circumference is gold; and shall we refuse our homage to such an eminent public man because he has packed primary meetings with roughs, has won his election by the services of repeaters and by ballot-box stuffing, and carries his measures by bribery? He has not defrauded us; has not bribed us, or even offered to bribe us, or asked us to bribe him—that is, with money. He offers us only the indirect bribe of an opportunity of gain; he asks of us only the delicate bribe of such recognition as will give him respectability and position, and help him to carry on his projects successfully. We are not saints; we are men of the world, who take the world as we find it; therefore, we must recognize him. To be sure we can't ask him to our houses. He is not exactly the sort of person with whom we would like to see our wives and daughters shut up in a room together. But let us meet him at clubs—clubs political, clubs social; if there is a compliment to be paid him for eminent public services, let our names appear in the list of those who delight to honor him; and, above all, let us be co-directors in all manner of companies and corporations. And if, perchance, he should be a presentable person, let us have him to dinner, say as stray parties, or on off-nights.

Is this in the least an exaggeration of the course of many influential people in New-York during the last fifteen or twenty years? Is it not a simple setting forth of the facts as they are known? As long as success attained by dishonest, dishonorable, or even devious ways is recognized as a passport to association, association of any kind, with decent people of influential or even respectable position, so long will politics, and commerce, be corrupt; because in fact so long will society be corrupt. We must return to the habits—we will not say of our fathers, but of the earlier years of the present generation, in this respect. Let it be understood plainly that a man who is dishonorable in business, who intrigues and bribes as a politician, will be dropped, "cut" openly by decent people; that their houses, and not only their houses, but their private business offices will be closed to him; that men who respect themselves will not associate with him even in the way of business; that their wives and daughters will not receive his wives and daughters; and a thorough reformation will be begun. Rather, it will have been accomplished. For, on the one hand, this purgative power is the strongest that can be brought to bear on the evil in question; and on the other, the full exercise of it would show that the moral tone of society was restored; that its flax nerves had been restrung; that men were not afraid to call vice by its right name, and to give a successful, shabby rogue a shabby rogue's deserts. Let our leaders of society—those of them who add to their wealth the power given by intelligence, culture, and honorable lives—take their stand now; and let it be known that they require something more than the accumulation of dollars, or the attainment of political success, in the men whom they receive as associates; that dishonorable, or even shabby conduct, will bring down the social ban upon any man; and then the air will be purer around us, and our prospects brighter.

Louise Michel.

LOUISE MICHEL, another of the noted Communist women of Paris, has been tried by Court-martial at Versailles, found guilty, and sentenced to "transportation in a fortified place." To the fact, transmitted by telegraph, we can now add details. It is said that even more than Mme. LEROY, she showed courage and audacity. A "little woman, of energetic figure, keen eyes, fine nose, and abundance of black hair," she appeared in Court "firm, proud, and self-composed." When the charges against her were read, she was asked what she had to say in reply. Her answer was singularly bold, fitting, and original. She declined, she said, to defend herself either personally or by counsel; she belonged to the social revolution, and accepted the responsibility of her acts. As regards the assassination of Gen. LECOMTE, LOUISE said she certainly would have shot him had she been present when he ordered the troops to fire upon the people; but that once a prisoner in the hands of the Commune, she would have held his person sacred. She confessed she proposed to burn Paris; she sought to keep out the Army of Versailles by a barrier of flames. She went even further, declaring that this proposition originated with herself, and that no one else whatever was responsible for it.

Further than this, again, LOUISE declared that she urged FERRE to invade the Assembly at Versailles, and regretted he did not consent. But she desired only two victims—M. THIERS and herself. She was willing to die for the Commune; she, herself, would have undertaken to kill M. THIERS, and to take the consequences. She denied that she had proposed to shoot one of the hostages every twenty-four hours; what she did was to propose to "threaten" that action; "a very different thing." Having said thus much, this daring woman, again disclaiming any intent to defend herself, wound up her speech as follows:

"Your faces are uncovered; so is mine, and I can look at you steadfastly. You are men, and I am a woman devoted to the cause of social revolution. Of what use to defend myself? It would not influence your sentence. I am here in your hands; you are masters of my person; do with me as you please. But before sitting down, I desire to glorify the memory of those who have just been shot at Satory. Yes, I proclaim it aloud; they are martyrs of the social revolution, of which I am proud to be one of the promoters. What I demand of you, who judge openly, and not in secret, like the Pardons Committee, is a prompt and decisive sentence. I do not want to live, for as long as I live my hatred will follow you, and I shall incite my brothers to revenge. What I ask of you is a place on the plain of Satory, by the side of our dear brother FERRE. If you do not shoot me, you are a pack of cowards."

A correspondent says that in delivering these sentences Mme. MICHEL's whole figure shook with passion, that her voice rang forth like a trumpet, and that she looked the very image of an inspired fury. It is impossible not to respect her courage, think what we may of her cause. Truly, in viewing the examples of these Communists, we are forced to see that the spirit of the old martyrs is not extinct from the earth, however wide the discrepancy between the occasions that called it forth.

An Ocean Ferry.

They have not got their submarine tunnel yet under the Straits of Dover; but pending that stupendous acquisition, the French and British Governments are favoring the establishment of a steam ferry on a greatly enlarged scale. The boats are to run from the Admiralty Pier, Dover, to a new harbor to be made at Calais; and the intention is to carry across trains of cars bodily from one port to the other, just as our "Shore Line" trains cross the streams in Connecticut. To enable the ferry-boats to do this, they are to be of prodigious size and strength. They are to be 450 feet long, with 50 feet beam and 33 feet depth of hold. The draught is to be 18½ feet, loaded, the diameter of the paddle-wheels 50 feet, the displacement 4,000 tons, and the engines capable of working up to the force of 7,000 horses. The estimated speed will be eighteen knots an hour, and the length of the trip one hour and ten minutes in fair weather, and twenty minutes more in foul. Three of these craft are to be built at a cost of $3,000,000, gold, and thus one will be in reserve for accidents. Six passages each way daily are counted upon, carrying an aggregate of passengers and freight amounting to a million yearly of the former and a million tons of the latter.

The absurdly small and uncomfortable boats now in use between England and the Continent are familiar to travelers, almost all of whom have a hateful recollection of them. The excuse for employing such craft in the service is the shallow water on the French coast. But the new mammoth ferry-boats will have to be accommodated with a harbor made expressly for them. The site for this has been selected about a mile north-east of Calais Pierhead, and it is to extend three-quarters of a mile from the shore. In shape the harbor will be a quadrant, and it will require a sea-wall three thousand feet long. The area within will be 147,094 square yards, and from the shore-side an iron bridge on arches of 170 feet span will run to the land. By this means the trains will make their connection, and the long-yearned-for desideratum of going to sleep in a snug carriage, in London, and waking up, without change of conveyance, in Paris, will thus at last be secured. Such an improvement would seem to bode ill for the much-talked-of tunnel under the Straits of Dover. We are assured, however, that the latter work will, in any event, be carried into effect; and certainly there is likely to be no deficiency in trade or travel between the two countries to afford the scheme adequate encouragement.

MINOR TOPICS.

There appears to be a good deal of needless apprehension about the nature of the powers with which Senator BENEDICT's bill proposes to invest Controller GREEN. In order to maintain the credit of the City, it is imperatively necessary that somebody should be authorized to provide for the payment of the six millions of Revenue bonds which mature eight days hence, and which the City cannot afford to allow to be protested, any more than a mercantile house in good standing could afford to dishonor its bills, though having resources enough to pay them. It is further absolutely necessary that some one should be empowered to raise funds to carry on the administrative business of the City, to pay the Police, the laborers at the public works, and the contractors engaged in City work. Until the new charter is devised, and its provisions fairly in execution, the Legislature and the people must make up their minds to trust some honest official to keep the present working machinery of the City together. Controller GREEN is at once the official to whom such functions can naturally be delegated, and the only man who can be fully trusted with their exercise. At this moment, the responsibility for the entire financial conduct of the City rests upon the Legislature. Contractors, laborers, and every one in the City employ, look to Albany for relief, and this can only be given in some such way as Senator BENEDICT—who is, in this matter, fully supported by his colleagues—has proposed.

The Committee of Seventy ought, at a time like this, to lose no opportunity of exerting their legitimate influence in the cause of Reform. They received the unequivocal indorsement of the great majority of our citizens, before and during the last election. Their work in preparing a very admirable draft-charter is by no means all that will be required of them. They should place themselves clearly on the record as to the preliminary steps necessary for local reform. They should present to the Legislature emphatic testimony as to the demands of the public opinion of this City, of which they ought to be one of the most powerful exponents. They owe it, in fact, to the honest section of the people whom they represent, to do their best to prevent the clear voice of the Reform movement from being drowned in partisan clamor, or the din of pretended friends, eager only for a share of the spoils.

Gov. HOFFMAN, in his annual message, discloses the fact that the famous Eight Hour law, of which the baser sort of Democratic demagogues have made great use among the trades societies, was a sham. The laborers were led to believe that under this law, those employed by the State would receive full pay for four-fifths of a day's work. They have been disappointed. The Governor now recommends that the law be so amended as to meet the expectations of the laborers. We trust his recommendation will be carefully considered before it is acted on. Is there any reason why the laborers in the employ of the State should be made a privileged class, or why their employment should be turned into a species of office-holding, accompanied by all the evils which office-holding brings in the present condition of our politics?

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN has been renominated by the Republicans of the Ohio Legislature, for the post of United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March, 1873. There seems to be little doubt that his nomination is equivalent to an election. Strong efforts have been going on for several weeks to make a combination between the Democrats and enough Republicans—only half a dozen would be requisite—to elect some Republican connected with the revenue reform movement. The efforts failed through the refusal of Ex-Gov. HAYES and Mr. GARFIELD—the strongest men named—to consent to the arrangement. The opposition to SHERMAN was monopolized at the close by "JIM" ASHLEY, an Ohio politician of a low order of abilities, and a very ugly record both in Congress and as Governor of the Territory of Montana.

The agreement upon a practical remedy for the dangers, the interruptions to traffic, and the abominable noises at and above the Grand Central Depot, will be hailed with satisfaction by the community at large. It is only just to Mr. VANDERBILT to recall the fact that from the moment that the TIMES first called attention to the perils of the railroad tracks converging at Forty-second-street, he expressed the utmost readiness to amend them in any way that might be satisfactory to the public. At last night's mass-meeting this fact was fully recognized, and there is every reason to hope that the combined viaduct and covered-in track which is recommended between Harlem and the depot will be promptly carried out by the mutual agreement of Mr. VANDERBILT and the representatives of the property-owners and the public.

Another misplaced switch on the Erie Railway, last evening, near Turner's Station, threw a passenger train off the track, and imperiled the lives and limbs of the passengers. Fortunately they escaped with a few bruises, though the locomotive was wrecked. We suppose that this misplacing a switch will, as usual, be declared only an accident, and not a crime, as it should be, and so the traveling public are to continue unprotected against such willful neglects of duty.

It is evident that the critics of the Retrenchment Committee now in session in this City are getting short of ammunition, when they can assail it only for holding its sessions in the Custom-house. The purpose being to investigate the affairs of the Custom-house, one would suppose that to be the most natural place to go to look into them. But in doing so we are told the Committee put themselves under some baleful "influence" inseparable from the place, and which makes it impossible for them to see or tell the truth. If we are to regard Mr. GREELEY's testimony as a fair instance of the effect of the Custom-house, atmosphere, there may be grounds for the insinuation. For ourselves, however, we should think the Committee as likely to discover the facts they are empowered to investigate in the Custom-house, as they would be if they kept themselves so secluded that witnesses were unable to find them except on most tedious search, and then had difficulty in forcing testimony upon them, as was the case with the Patterson-Schurz Committee.

Political irony is manifesting itself in ominous shapes at Paris. Saturday, the 15th ult., was what is known as Petition Day in the French Chamber, and on that occasion there came in some strange supplications. One was that the Palace of the Elysée should be given to M. THIERS. Another admiring patriot urged that M. THIERS should be proclaimed by the Assembly the Savior of His Country, as the Senate of ancient Rome proclaimed CRESSO. Still another demanded that a bust of M. THIERS should be placed in the Historical Museum of Versailles. All these petitions were refused, and the Baron LAWRENCRAU, reporter of the Committee, kindly accompanied their rejection by the statement that some months ago they might have been sympathized with, but that at present they had lost their *actualité*. At this many laughed, and the effect of ridicule, at which it is impossible not to suspect some at least of the petitioners of having connived at, was fully obtained. It is, however, stated that more than nine-tenths of the petitions received by the Chamber came from people let loose from mad-houses, and the friends of M. THIERS may find some comfort in that assurance.

The Hoboken Tunnel Difficulty.

There has been recently fresh trouble between the Erie Railway Company and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, relative to the use of the tunnel. Frequent disputes have occurred, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company being generally the complainants. Gov. RANDOLPH was at last appealed to, and he threatened both Mr. GOULD and Mr. SLOAN that if they could not agree he would urge the passage of a law which should give the tunnel into the charge of a director, to be appointed by the State. The Presidents have therefore agreed that between the hours of 7 and 9½ A. M. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western trains going east shall not be subject to the Erie Company's claim of precedence for their trains, and that westward trains, between 3 and 6, shall also be free from interference.

The Third-Avenue Savings Bank—The Run Abating.

The excitement yesterday, the fourth day of the run on the Third-avenue Savings Bank, showed some little abatement, the numbers outside and in the bank being considerably less than on any of the previous days. Depositors were all paid with promptitude, and at 3 P. M. the doors were closed, a sufficient number being then inside the bank to keep the clerks busy until after banking hours. About $150,000 were paid out yesterday, which makes the sum paid to depositors in the four days run $1,200,000. The directors state that they have still $2,000,000 on hand in cash and securities, and are prepared to meet all demands should the run continue for another week. Securities to the amount of about $800,000 were sold yesterday without any sacrifice.

THE RING FRAUDS.

Tweed's Bondsmen Accepted Yesterday by Judge Cardozo.

Richard M. Tweed's Deeds to be Put on Record—The Sale of the New-York Printing Company Stopped by an Injunction—Argument at Albany in Connolly's Case.

Judge CARDOZO's opinion, accepting WILLIAM M. TWEED's bail, was the Ring event of yesterday. It was not a surprise, though a source of great regret, to honest men. The important and somewhat startling legal maxim—that a thief must not be considered capable of putting up a job—bubbled from the judicial lips of Judge CARDOZO with the freshness of a balmy May morning. How TWEED must have chuckled over it! The acceptance of his bail carried one more chance of Albany, not of stealing, but of disposing of his stealings, and, as a *dernier ressort* absconding. It must have been a luscious morsel for his midday cud-chewing. The result of Judge CARDOZO's decision was quickly apparent at No. 35 Duane-street. Friends were readily admitted to the Boss' sanctum, reporters were welcomed with that old, well-known, but very vulgar assumption of bonhommie, and all would have gone "merry as marriage bell" but for the discordant ring of the auctioneer's hammer in the adjacent premises of the New-York Printing Company. There was doubtless a tinge of vexation in the thought that Mr. JOHN F. TROW, the enterprising proprietor of the New-York City Directory, should have made so good a bargain; but when a man is fighting to keep $6,000,000 of stolen public money, he is apt to look upon the escape of an odd $60,000 or so as a sop-in-the-pan to fortune. There was at least the consolation of knowing that something was made sure. Mr. TWEED, after passing the previous night in the palace of his son RICHARD on Fifth-avenue, was driven to his son RICHARD's office in Duane-street, in his son RICHARD's carriage. These sources of luxury were once his own. But then, what has been may be again! Still, TWEED is not the vain chatterbox he was of old. The curiosity of reporters as to his future movements does not meet with the old, customary, hearty satisfaction. TWEED refers them all to his counsel for information, avowing that in future he intends to be guided in his actions entirely by his counsel's advice. He won't even go to his much-coveted Albany without his counsel's permission.

It is rumored that INGERSOLL, TWEED's tool and late partner in the chair-making business, was in the City yesterday, taking advantage of the expiration of the time during which the order of arrest against him was valid. Mr. BRENNAN should really look more carefully after his fees. Heaven only knows but that WOODWARD and ANDREW GARVEY may soon once more be rubbing their stolen garments against honest men's broadcloth in our public streets. Their impudence is sufficient; their courage alone is wanting. It is certainly time those warrants were renewed.

Mayor HALL was at his office yesterday, buoyant, jubilant and jocular as ever. He professes to be proud of the victory he thinks he has gained over his former associates in the old Board of Aldermen. He insolently ignores the past, and has in his mind some sort of scheme for the future by which he can obtain a school-boy revenge on those who have photographed him to the public. It may be possible to bring about the election of Gen. COCHRANE to the Presidency of the Board of Aldermen. It is easy for HALL to resign, and so to make COCHRANE Mayor *pro tem.* But what will HALL make out of the bargain? Some men seem to be born to "suckle fools and chronicle small beer."

The sale of the New-York Printing Company's effects led to one ludicrous incident, when the auctioneer wended his way to their branch establishment in Duane-street. The rabble, ever ready for excitement, were attracted by Sheriff BRENNAN's presence in such proximity to TWEED's office, and held an uproarious meeting at the Boss' doors, hoping or expecting every moment to have the pleasure of seeing him arrested.

TAMMANY'S FREEDMAN.

"Boss" Tweed's Bail Accepted—Young Tweed's Property—The Deeds to be Put on Record.

Judge CARDOZO has decided in favor of accepting the bondsmen offered by "Boss" TWEED in the civil suit brought against him by the City, but makes it a condition that RICHARD M. TWEED, the principal bondsman, shall record the deeds of the property received from his father. The following is Judge CARDOZO's opinion: I think that upon a fair and reasonable test, the sureties, exclusive of Mr. RICHARD TWEED, make up $1,000,000, giving just allowance to any contingent liability of Mr. DEVLIN, by reason of his being surety for the performance of contracts where the work is not yet completed. The possibility that he might still be liable on the completed ones is quite too remote to have any weight. If such possibilities were to disqualify, few men could ever give bail at all, unless in very inconsiderable amounts. This view also applies to, and disposes of, some of the other criticisms upon the property and the values placed upon it by the proposed sureties. Moreover, it is clear that, including Mr. RICHARD TWEED, if he is to be accepted at all, two full sureties in the required amount are made up. I think there is no force in the point suggested by Mr. PECKHAM that the other sureties could derive no aid from Mr. TWEED. This looks to the amount of the "whole justification," and if the whole justification makes the justification equivalent to that of two sufficient bail, that is enough. (Code, section 194.) The other point suggested for my consideration is based upon the objection that the property which young Mr. TWEED owns was acquired by gift from his father. The learned counsel cited no authority against his competency on that ground, and I have not myself been able to find any, although I have searched very carefully. There seems to be no doubt that the gifts are absolute, and that the title has vested in Mr. TWEED the younger. I do not see, after very careful reflection, that the fact that the title was acquired by gift makes any difference. That Mr. TWEED may dispose of the property is no less true as respect any other person who becomes bail for another, and I have no right to assume that he who stands before me as a young man, who I must believe to be of good character, because the counsel had the right to show the reverse if it were true, and they have not attempted to do so, means to do a dishonorable thing, or to dispose of his property in any other than a legitimate manner and for a proper consideration, which, as I have before remarked, is what any one else might do. The possibility that sureties may fail or dispose of their property is a risk incident to taking bail at all times, but it is a risk that the law says must be borne. I think the sureties justify within the requirements of the statute. They are "residents and either householders or freeholders within this State," and the "whole justification is equivalent to that of two sufficient bail" in the required amount, and therefore it is my duty to approve the undertaking. But before doing so, I think I have the right and ought to require that all the deeds not yet recorded, should be left at the Register's office for record. Upon that being done, I will approve the undertaking.

Mr. TWEED's counsel have filed with Mr. Justice CARDOZO an affidavit of the Deputy Register, that the deeds of Mr. TWEED to his son have been filed in accordance with Judge CARDOZO's opinion.

Sale of the New-York Printing Company's Property—The Sale Stopped by an Injunction.

Yesterday the sale of the New-York Printing Company's property was commenced at public auction under an order of Sheriff BRENNAN, to satisfy a judgment held by the Ocean Bank for $190,280 86.

The sale was held at No. 35 Centre-street, where a number of persons interested in the printing business had congregated. Among them were JOHN F. TROW, JOHN SCOTT, Messrs. VINCENT and WOOD, of the Co-operative Printers, Mr. JOHN LIGHTBODY, the printing-ink manufacturer, and many others. The terms of sale were announced to be for cash, and the whole stock of the Company, fixtures, machinery, &c., with the unexpired lease of the building for four years, at a rental of $7,500 a year, were then put up. The first bid was $40,000, and the second $50,000. All the efforts of the auctioneer failed to get a higher figure, and the property was knocked down to Mr. JOHN F. TROW. It was generally supposed that at least $75,000 would have been realized, the property being valued at $125,000.

After this sale had been effected, the auctioneer proceeded to the large building occupied by the Manufacturing Stationers, at No. 35 Duane-street, and the sale commenced with about $600 worth of presses, when an injunction was served restraining the auctioneer from proceeding. The order is granted upon the petition of EDWARD H. TRACY, executor, and LAURA J. TAYLOR, executrix, of the last will and testament of the late JAMES B. TAYLOR.

The petition avers that Mr. TAYLOR was a stockholder in the New-York Printing Company, owning one-fifth share of the same, amounting to about $3,000, which right has never been sold or disposed of since his death, and still remains a portion of his estate. That the executors were utterly ignorant that any judgment had been obtained by the Ocean National Bank against the said Company until the 20th day of December, when they ascertained that a judgment had been obtained and an execution issued thereon in favor of said plaintiffs; that the said Ocean National Bank hold collateral securities for the alleged indebtedness of the said New-York Printing Company to the extent and value of $25,000, which were turned over and pledged to the said bank.

Sheriff BRENNAN told a TIMES reporter that he had no doubt of the legality of his action in forcing the sale, and that he felt satisfied in letting the matter rest with the Court as far as he was concerned.

TWEED'S AND CONNOLLY'S CASES.

The Former Postponed a Week—Argument in Connolly's Case.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 5.—At the opening of the Supreme Court, this morning, J. H. REYNOLDS, counsel for WM. M. TWEED, stated that notice had been given of argument on appeal from Judge LEARNED's decision refusing to vacate the order of arrest of Mr. TWEED, but he said the defendant's counsel were not ready to argue the case this morning, and had so notified counsel on the other side.

Mr. O'CONOR, counsel for the people, stated that notice of this argument had been given him and a stipulation entered into to have the case heard today. Last evening he received notice countermanding the stipulation, but he had replied that he could not agree to the countermand; that he was ready to make argument, and would appear here to argue in favor of a dismissal of the appeal. He therefore now moved for such dismissal.

Mr. REYNOLDS said he had not been made aware of the determination of Mr. O'CONOR until now. Mr. BURRILL, who was to make the argument for defendant, was absent, detained by another case in New-York. If the cause was to be argued now, he desired time, at least, to telegraph to him. He was himself unprepared to argue the case; he had no papers; besides this, the case was not on the calendar. The case of CONNOLLY, for the argument of which counsel were here, involved nearly or quite all the points of the Tweed case, and might be argued now with profit. All he asked was that the case of TWEED be laid aside for the present.

Mr. O'CONOR replied that counsel were ready for argument down to the time of countermanding the stipulation. He then informed them that he could not admit of a postponement. He was not desirous of shutting out the argument of counsel, but was anxious to have the case argued. It was true the Connolly case involved some of the questions involved in that of TWEED, with trifling exceptions, and he was ready to argue that case, except as to one point, but it would take him only a short time to prepare for that. That point was a novel one—one which had never been argued before any Court. He thought these cases should be heard together.

Mr. COURTNEY, counsel for CONNOLLY, thought these cases should not be heard together. A portion of the cases were entirely different. "We come here," he said, "with a full case, sustained by affidavits. The Tweed case is based on a mere complaint. We hold that our case should be heard today, and separately."

Mr. BEACH, of the counsel for CONNOLLY, said he had procured an adjournment in a case in New-York for the purpose of appearing here to argue this case. He was under an agreement to appear in New-York to-morrow, and the Court would see the necessity for going on with this case.

After some further conversation, the Court decided to hear arguments in the Connolly case, and postpone that of TWEED until Friday next.

R. B. CONNOLLY'S CASE.

The argument of the appeal from so much of an order made by Justice LEARNED, on the 9th of December last, as denies the motion made before him to vacate the order of arrest previously granted, took place today, before a full Bench of the General Term of the Supreme Court, Judges MILLER, POTTER, and J. M. PARKER. Messrs. BEACH and COURTNEY appeared for CONNOLLY, and Mr. O'CONOR for the people. The action was brought to recover moneys charged to have been fraudulently abstracted from the Treasury of the County of New-York by defendant. The order of arrest fixed the bail at $1,000,000. The motion prayed that bail be reduced and the order vacated, and also general relief. The bail was reduced to $500,000, but the motion to vacate was denied. The action grows out of an act of the Legislature passed in 1870, by which the Mayor, Controller and the President of the Board of Supervisors are constituted a board empowered to audit all liabilities against the County of New-York incurred previous to its passage. The complaint substantially charges fraudulent neglect of duty of the defendant as a member of said Board of Audit. It in effect alleges a consummated conspiracy, to which the defendant was a party, for the plunder of the Treasury. The act of 1870 directed that the amount to be due should be provided for by the issue of revenue county bonds, and that the Controller should make the payment. Claims to the amount of several millions were allowed by this Board, and paid.

Mr. O'CONOR stated that there was a cross-appeal from the entire decision in the case, a portion of which reduced CONNOLLY's bail.

Mr. COURTNEY, of the counsel for the defendant, opened the case. He proceeded, amplifying these points: First—The papers show no cause of action against the defendant. Second—If, however, a right of action exists against the defendant, it is not vested in the State. Third—If the first two points are shown, the order of arrest should be vacated. It would be absurd and oppressive to uphold it in either contingency. The Court below denied the motion to vacate because it doubted upon the law. Counsel claimed that this was a cruel error toward a citizen in jail, claiming to be imprisoned at the suit of a party having no right of action against him. Fourth—The Court below, misconceiving wholly the design and purport of defendant's affidavit, held it as evasive and insufficient. Fifth—Counsel hoped the Court would recognize the importance of the principle involved in this motion, and give it impartial and independent consideration. If the Attorney-General can by action to recover, in the name of the people, moneys charged to have been fraudulently obtained from a Corporation; if he can delegate his office to disaffected members of that Corporation on the approach of an important State election, that officer wields a power of disastrous import. Counsel criticised the action of Judge LEARNED in granting the order of arrest, and fixing such high bail on a mere affidavit, based on the information and belief of Mr. PECKHAM. He had reason to believe that had it not been for the popular excitement prevailing, their extraordinary order of arrest and bail would never have been issued. If the motion had been made in ordinary times, this order would never have been made. We have had the extraordinary spectacle presented of a Judge of the Supreme Court doubting whether this action is properly brought, and yet casting the doubt against the defendant.

Mr. O'CONOR—You misrepresent the Judge's opinion. He does not say he has any doubt.

Mr. COURTNEY—The learned counsel had better read the opinion again. I know he does express a doubt as to whether this action was properly brought.

Mr. O'CONOR—You are misrepresenting a talented and respectable Judge, and I take the liberty to correct your statements.

Mr. COURTNEY—I claim that I am not misrepresenting, and I also claim that I have the right to criticise the action of any Judge or layman when I find him stepping aside from the line of his duty, and I will exercise it. I may be wrong; if so, I will hasten to retract. I believe that counsel on the other side would be obliged to go to the Legislature for some act to sustain the action they have been engaged in. They have already gone there for some act to legalize the action of the Court of General Sessions in extending its term.

Mr. O'CONOR—If anything of that kind has been done it was without my approval.

Mr. COURTNEY—I said that the counsel would in my opinion yet be obliged to get some bill through the Legislature to legalize his action. Only yesterday, in the first days of the session, this has been found necessary to cover one case, and more of such acts will be required.

Counsel then proceeded to argue that there was sufficient power vested in the New-York authorities to bring these suits. He also detailed the legislative action authorizing the issue of bonds, and providing for the payment of the same, to show that the State had no interest in them, and was not in a manner held responsible for their redemption, and hence no right to bring the suit which has been brought. As to the Board of Supervisors, which it is claimed has been obliterated, he read a law passed in 1871, directing the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to levy and collect taxes to pay the interest on the consolidated debt of the County. Counsel also read a letter from GEO. T. CURTIS to RICHARD O'GORMAN, affirming the right of the latter as City Attorney to bring suit to recover the money belonging to the City, said to have been embezzled, and that the Attorney-General of the State has not such a right. Counsel claimed that if this authority is granted to the Attorney-General, it gives him the power of a king over the Board of Supervisors. City officials are of no account. All corporations guilty of offenses must be prosecuted by the Attorney-General if he will, and by no one else.

Mr. O'CONOR, in responding, briefly referred to the question before the Court to incidental, relevant and irrelevant questions,—questions of merit and of law,—and said that some of these questions might be considered trivialities, still they should all be considered. But he would say that he never thought or said that there was no such Government as the County of New-York, nor that there was no Board of Supervisors. The decision of Judge LEARNED had been called in question, and it had been said the Judge was in doubt, and yet decided against the defendant. This was not so, and to prove this, counsel read a portion of the decision. He then proceeded with his argument, going over the ground he covered in the Court below. In the course of his remarks, he said, in reply to the criticism of WHEELER H. PECKHAM's affidavits, that they did not care to put all the evidence they had in an affidavit, for fear of putting CONNOLLY to flight.

The Court here took a recess until 3½ o'clock P. M.

On reassembling, counsel resumed his argument as to the right of the people to bring these suits. The corporate authorities of the City, so-called, could not be relied upon to bring the suits, for the reason that they were in collusion with those charged with the crime. Counsel dwelt upon this point at some length. He then proceeded to detail the facts and circumstances which, he claimed, showed the implication of CONNOLLY in the robberies, and, repeating his argument on this point, claimed that he and his associates had shown the best of reasons for the arrest of CONNOLLY. He then discussed the question of bail, insisting that it was not, under the circumstances, excessive, and claimed that it was nowhere positively shown that he was unable to raise the amount called for. He, therefore, submitted that the order reducing the bail was a mistaken one. Counsel then proceeded to detail the history of the organization of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, which he claimed was simply a tax-levying commission. They had no other duty. They never had a clerk until 1857, and he ventured to say their clerical work never cost over five dollars. Away down to 1830 this Board of Supervisors always referred all bills they had supervised to the Common Council, for the reason that they had no power to order anything; but at that time the Recorder, who was a member of this Board, for the first time in the history of the City, drew up a resolution directing the Chamberlain to pay some little bill. Now the Chamberlain was no officer of the Supervisors, was no clerk of theirs, and was not under their authority. Counsel referred to the opinion of Judge STRONG, delivered in a certain case, in which the Judge distinctly declared that the City and County of New-York were two distinct organizations. This was the first declaration of the kind ever made, and yet it is clear that the Judge had confounded an article of the act he based his opinion upon, with a chapter of the act. It was in 1839 that this Board, known as Supervisors, had a separate organization, and two tax levies, City and County, were considered necessary, and, in about ten years of this administration, twenty-five million dollars was found insufficient a sum to meet the annual expenses. This Board of Supervisors, it must be remembered, continued its existence only from 1857 to 1870. In 1870-71 a scheme was framed to give us an entirely new system of government, to consist of four men only, one of whom was to be elected by the people. Counsel then reviewed the legislation had and the action of these men, and then proceeded to show that the Board of Supervisors had never been sued as a corporation. He then returned to the question as to who had control of the bonds in question. The Board of Supervisors had nothing to do but levy the tax; they were, in fact, mere tax commissioners. The Controller issued the bonds. The State ordered the bonds issued by a law passed by its Legislature, and, as a matter of course, the people of the State of New-York are bound to see they are paid. It is true they are to be paid by a tax on the inhabitants of the City and County of New-York, but the bonds were issued by authority of the State, nevertheless. He then discussed the rights and liabilities of corporations. In ancient times they were independent of the State, but this was changed many years since. The relation of a municipal corporation to the State is independent no longer. They are allowed by the laws of the State to raise money by taxes for local use, but if the State saw fit to take money raised in New-York to build a Court-house and devote it to building a market in Buffalo, it could do so. The State owns everything—is powerful over all other authority in the State. There were numerous authorities which were entirely clear in proving this doctrine, and which sustain the right of our action.

Mr. BEACH, after complimenting the counsel for the very interesting history he had recited, claimed that it had no relevancy to the case before the Court. He held there was no interpretation needed of the act passed by the Legislature, because it was perfectly plain, and it was the duty of all citizens to obey it, and carry it out as the mandate of the highest authority in our State. He referred to the argument made by his associate, and compared it with that made by the counsel on the other side, and also with the affidavits of the principal affiant, PECKHAM, and then recited the facts in the case of CONNOLLY, his official duties, and the requirements of him as Controller, repeating his argument made before Judge LEARNED.

The Court here took a recess until 7½ o'clock.

On reassembling Mr. BEACH resumed his argument, claiming that counsel on the other side had not shown by proper evidence the least implication or collusion of his client in any fraud.

At the conclusion of his address the Court took the papers and adjourned.

OBITUARY.

Gen. Andrew Porter.

A cable telegram from London announces the death, in Paris, of Gen. ANDREW PORTER, formerly of the United States Army. This announcement will be received with regret by many old army men.

Gen. PORTER was born in Lancaster, Penn., July 10, 1820, being the second son of the late GEORGE B. PORTER, at one time Governor of Missouri. He was also a grandson of Gen. ANDREW PORTER, of revolutionary fame. ANDREW, at the age of sixteen, entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1836; was engaged, in 1837, in Alabama, as a civil engineer, and afterward employed in the same capacity in New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. In 1845 he was the Private Secretary of the then Secretary of War. When the regiment of mounted riflemen was authorized by a special act of Congress in 1846, he received from President POLK a commission as First Lieutenant; served with that regiment during the short time it was under Gen. TAYLOR's command on the Rio Grande, and accompanied it when ordered to join the army of Gen. SCOTT; participated in the siege and capture of Vera Cruz. He was present and engaged in the battle of Cerro Gordo, on the 18th of May, 1847, on which day he was promoted to a Captaincy, and was also engaged in all the actions which took place before the City of Mexico, ending in its capture. He was brevetted a Major for gallant conduct at the battle of Contreras, Aug. 20, 1847, and a Lieutenant-Colonel for meritorious services at the storming of Chapultepec, Sept. 13, 1847. On the capture of the city, he was appointed Provo Marshal of the City of Mexico, and held that responsible station until the army left. After the war, he marched with his regiment across the continent to Oregon, spent one Winter in the Rocky Mountains, in command of "Cantonment Loring," at Fort Hall, and afterward was in command at Fort Vancouver. He afterward served with his regiment in Texas and New-Mexico, and was on his way from Fort Craig, New-Mexico, under orders from Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, to report at the head-quarters of the army, when the rebellion broke out. On his arrival at New-York he found orders to take command of the United States cavalry depot at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, on the 30th of June. Finding that some months must elapse before he was required to assume active duty, he immediately offered his services to his native State, to assist in organizing the troops called out on the requisition of the President to aid the Government. They were promptly accepted by Gov. CURTIN, and he rendered much valuable aid. Lieut.-Col. PORTER was appointed Colonel of the Sixteenth Regiment of United States infantry, newly called into service, and commanded the First Brigade, as acting Brigadier-General of the division under acting Major-Gen. HUNTER, in the action of Bull Run, and with the regulars in his brigade covered the retreat of our forces. President LINCOLN subsequently commissioned him as a Brigadier-General. During the war he acted as Provost Marshal at Washington, ill health preventing him from taking the field.

The Late Rufus Ripley.

The melancholy suicide of Mr. RUFUS RIPLEY, who recently shot himself in the Bank of New-York, has elicited facts which render the event a very sorrowful one. The friends of Mr. RIPLEY were aware that for years he was a sufferer from an intolerable pain in the head, which was so intense at times as to render it impossible for him to attend to his duties. No cause for the affliction could be discerned by the physicians, and the difficulty continued until, in a moment of frenzy, Mr. RIPLEY sought relief in death, being probably temporarily insane at the moment. Since the post-mortem examination of the remains much that appeared incomprehensible to his friends was explained, and the facts elicited by the physicians afforded matter of great interest to the medical faculty. When the autopsy of the brain was made, that organ proved to be large, firm, and exquisitely organized, the convolutions both of cerebrum and cerebellum being extraordinarily fine, with remarkably deep sulci. It presented no abnormal appearances except some slight inflammatory adhesions on the upper surfaces of the anterior and middle lobes, on each side of the superior longitudinal sinus. The cranial bones presented a remarkable appearance, being deeply furrowed by sulci corresponding to the convolutions of the cerebrum, especially the anterior lobes on each side. Several conical spicula of bone projected into the cerebral mass a quarter of an inch or more. These terminated in exceedingly sharp, needle-like points.

The sad end of this amiable and estimable young man has thrown a cloud over a large circle of surviving friends, they having known the deceased to be a conscientious employe, a sincere Christian of singularly pure life and profession.

Sir Francis Crossley.

Sir FRANCIS CROSSLEY, of Halifax, England, Member of Parliament for the West Riding of Yorkshire, died on Thursday, aged fifty-five years.

Sir FRANCIS CROSSLEY was one of the most successful manufacturers of England. He was born in 1817, and early in life became a partner in the great carpet manufactory of his father at Halifax. This establishment now employs over 5,000 people, and its proprietors have proved great benefactors to the town of Halifax. Sir FRANCIS represented Halifax in the House of Commons, as an advanced Liberal, from 1852 to 1859, since which he has represented the West Riding of Yorkshire. He was made a Baronet in 1863.

Suicide by Drowning.

Last evening JAMES BEHAN, thirty-one years of age, who lived at No. 461 West Thirty-fifth-street, committed suicide by drowning himself in the North River at the foot of Thirty-seventh-street. The body was recovered, and taken to the Twentieth Precinct Station-house to await an inquest.

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Why complain of a cold, when a box of DUNDO's Snuff will cure you in a day?—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
SUNDAY EDITION.

The DAILY TIMES of Sunday, Jan. 7, will contain the usual variety of interesting matter under the following heads:

EDITORIAL COMMENTS on the leading issues of the day.

ORIGINAL SKETCHES, giving interesting information on all sorts of subjects in an entertaining form.

THE LATEST HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS by telegraph and the mails.

LOCAL AFFAIRS, as reported by our staff of writers.

DRAMATIC SUMMARY OF THE WEEK, containing the newest gossip at home and abroad, and announcements of events.

CURRENT LITERATURE, collated from late Domestic and Foreign Periodicals.

MILITARY GOSSIP, affording considerable information of interest to our National Guard.

With a circulation of a character exceptionally valuable to advertisers, the Sunday edition is specially recommended to the notice of all desirous of reaching, for business purposes, the best classes of this and neighboring cities. The excessive popularity of our Sunday issue continues to maintain a steady ratio of increase.

To insure proper classification, advertisers are requested to send in their notices before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad, and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

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Third-avenue Savings Bank, Jan. 6, 1872.—This Bank having been subjected to an unprecedented run upon it for the last few days without impairing its resources, the Trustees desire to assure the depositors that no real cause for alarm exists as to the safety of their deposits, the assets of the Bank being sufficient to meet all demands upon it, all assertions to the contrary notwithstanding.
JOHN H. LYON, President.

MARRIED.

EVANS—WARREN.—In Greenpoint, Dec. 27, 1871, at the residence of the bride's parents, JAMES H. EVANS, of Harlem, N. Y., to HATTIE V. WARREN, of Greenpoint, L. I.

SQUIRES—DAVENPORT.—On Monday, Jan. 1, 1872, at the residence of the bride's parents, Westport, Conn., by Rev. E. Davenport, Mr. EDWIN SQUIRES, of Westport, to Miss SARAH DAVENPORT, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

ASHLEY.—On the 4th inst., MILDRED L., eldest daughter of Samuel C. and Irene V. Ashley, aged 4 years, 2 months and 16 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 210 West 20th-st., on Sunday, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

BROWNELL.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, Jan. 5, of paralysis, Capt. THOMAS BROWNELL, U. S. A., in the 80th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday next at 11 o'clock, at his late residence, No. [illegible]

BULKLEY.—On Thursday, Jan. 4, after a short illness, Dr. HENRY D. BULKLEY, aged 68 years.
Friends, relatives and the Fellows of the New-York Academy of Medicine and County Medical Society, are invited to attend his funeral from the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, on Sunday, Jan. 7, at 2 P. M.

COLHOUN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1872, at her residence, Pittsburg, Penn., ADELAIDE AUGUSTA, wife of George Colhoun, and youngest daughter of the late Col. [illegible]

HUNTER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 3, JAMES K. HUNTER, in the 41st year of his age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 26 Dominick-st., on Sunday, 7th, at 1 o'clock P. M.

KELLOGG.—On Thursday, Jan. 4, CHARLES G. KELLOGG, Jr., in the 29th year of his age.
The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 271 Degraw-st., on Saturday, Jan. 6, at 1½ P. M.

LAWRENCE.—At Flushing, Long Island, Wednesday evening, Jan. 3, 1872, BENJAMIN LAWRENCE, aged 61 years.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, at 3 P. M., from his late residence. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 1 P. M., and returns at 5:10.
☞ California papers please copy.

LLOYD.—In this City, on the 5th inst., ADELINE AMELIA, wife of W. T. Lloyd, in the 39th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the late residence of the deceased, No. 52 5th-av., on Sunday, the 7th inst., at 2½ o'clock, without further notice.

LOCKWOOD.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 4, MARY J. WHITE, wife of Jacob W. Lockwood, aged 35.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 26 Hanson-place, on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 7, at 2 o'clock.

NEVINS.—On Friday morning, suddenly, MARY E. NEVINS, daughter of the late Rufus L. Nevins.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 58 South Portland-av., Brooklyn.

PRICE.—On Thursday, Jan. 4, 1872, MARY CAROLINE, wife of William Oliver Price, and daughter of the late Dr. Moses and Susan Jaques.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, at Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 6, at 2 o'clock.

SHARPE.—Jan. 4, Mrs. MARIA SHARPE.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Dr. TOMPKINS, No. 222 West 22d-st., on Monday, 8th inst., at 3 P. M.

SMITH.—At Providence, R. I., on Jan. 4, in the 58th year of his age, SAMUEL W. JOHN SMITH, M. D., recently of Perth Amboy, N. J., and son of the late Rev. Theophilus Smith, of New Canaan, Conn.

SCHOLES.—On Friday, Jan. 5, after a short illness, JOHN SCHOLES, of firm of Scholes Brothers, in the 51st year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 348 East 10th-st., on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

WHEELOCK.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 4, 1872, MARY MERCY, only daughter of F. W. and Mary A. Wheelock, aged 4 months and 17 days.
Remains taken to Litchfield, Conn., for interment.

FELLOWS OF THE NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE are requested to assemble in the lecture-room of the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, TO-MORROW (Sunday,) at 1½ P. M., preparatory to attending the funeral of their late fellow, Dr. HENRY D. BULKLEY. E. R. PEASLEE, M. D., President.
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BRANDRETH PILLS.
ESTABLISHED ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE YEARS.
These vegetable and innocent pills should be in every house. Having them on hand gives them a double value, for then they nip the disease in the bud, often curing before a doctor could arrive. They are infallible in small-pox and all infectious or contagious diseases. No disease of this character can be propagated except there be those matters in the body on which it can rest and germinate. Even in Asiatic Cholera BRANDRETH PILLS are deemed an absolute specific by the first medical men in England and this country, and we have the proof in our possession that they are so, and to which hundreds of thousands of our best citizens are ready to certify. Let them be furnished by the rich to the poor, soon disease would be banished from our land. The wealthy could not invest their money better. That would be indeed laying up treasures in Heaven.
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER TO DR. BRANDRETH.
"If I am sick I know there are more or less unhealthy humors in my bowels or blood. To recover my health these must be got out, removed from my body. I have no fear of small-pox, cholera, typhus, yellow, bilious, scarlet or any other fever whatsoever, if I have a box of BRANDRETH'S PILLS near at hand. These pills I have used as my only medicine for over thirty years when sick from any cause, and they have always cured me quickly. I believe they remove the subject matter of disease from the body."
Thomas B. Hazard, who has written his valuable experience of BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and which may be had by application at Dr. Brandreth's office, No. 294 Canal-st., Brandreth Building, New-York, says: "Lately a friend of mine was sick in Newport, R. I. I recommended him to take BRANDRETH'S PILLS; but the patient thought they could not reach his case. I said I felt sure they would, and restore his health. He concluded to try one box. The box was finished in about a week, and patient reports 'no better.' Second box begun and pills taken every day; before it was all used a change takes place; dark, pitch-like matter was brought away from his bowels, and the health of my friend perfectly restored. If sick people would persevere for two or three weeks in the use of BRANDRETH'S PILLS they would become so well content of their efficacy that their own common sense would propel them to a final cure of their disease." BRANDRETH'S PILLS are sold in every drug-store in the world. Observe B. Brandreth in white letters in the Government stamp, principal.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.
REV. H. W. BEECHER.
All the pews and aisle-chairs in this house will be publicly rented for one year on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1872, commencing at 7 o'clock, and no postponement on account of the weather. By order of the Trustees. H. S. WELD, Clerk.

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Cameo, Etruscan, Garnet, Carbuncle, &c. Onyx and Jet Ear-rings and Pins.
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"DISCHARGED."
It is well known that many of the Tammany thieves, who have been fed so long at the public crib, have been turned out of office, and now prey on private citizens. They pick pockets on street cars, rob banks and express messengers, and practice the art of burglary. A good physiognomist can detect them at a glance. For rules by which to study this science, see the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, for 1872. Only $3 a year. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York, Publisher.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, Jan. 6, 1872, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 6½ A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

TO INVALIDS.—A PHYSICIAN OF EXPERIENCE and reputation, about to make a voyage to the Mediterranean, would take professional charge of an invalid, if applied to within a few days. Address "DOCTOR," Post-office Box No. 3,983.

$150,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Jan. 22; whole tickets $40, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

WEDDING NOTES, NEW STYLES, envelopes and paper, ball-cards, monograms, all kinds of cards, &c.; perfect portraits on steel, by A. DEMAREST, Practical Engraver, No. 182 Broadway.

CORAL EAR-RINGS AND PINS. Wholesale prices. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

EPIPHANY NIGHT.—ST. LUKE'S Church, Hudson-st., SATURDAY, Jan. 6, sermon by Rev. Dr. OSGOOD. Service 7½ o'clock.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7 first floor.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange, yesterday, Jan. 5, was large, and although all the sales expected to occur did not take place, the proceedings of the day were marked with considerable interest. The following is a review of the business transacted: E. H. LUDLOW & Co., under a Superior Court order in foreclosure, R. E. ROBINSON, Esq., referee, disposed of the premises known as No. 51 West Sixteenth-street, embracing a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, the latter being in size 20 by half the block. The property was purchased by S. W. BARNARD for $21,500. The price was a low one, but, perhaps, under the circumstances, as the location is not a particularly desirable one, as high as could have been expected. JOSEPH MCGUIRE, under a Supreme Court order in foreclosure, JULIUS J. LYONS, Esq., referee, sold a small four-story freestone house and lot, located on the south side of Forty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, for $12,000; and, under a similar order, M. S. ISAACS, Esq., referee, two full lots on the north side of Eighty-fifth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, for $16,800; the purchaser at the first-named sale being JOHN C. JOHNSON, and at the second Mrs. ANNE SNYDER. No other sales were effected, although tenement property on Thirty-eighth-street, near Third-avenue, and a stable on Thirty-sixth-street, were offered by Messrs. LYNCH & CAMP, for the bids received for the realty did not warrant a transfer of title. The legal sale of a lot on Broadway, north of Seventy-ninth-street, announced for yesterday by JAMES M. MILLER, was adjourned without day, the suit involving the title to the same having been settled. For today, at the Exchange, legal sales of real estate on Seventieth-street, east of Lexington-avenue, and on Forty-sixth-street, west of Sixth-avenue, are advertised, while for next week the sales projected are many of them of importance, particularly the sale of Prospect Park lots, Brooklyn, to be held at the Exchange, in this City, on Wednesday, and the executor's sale of very valuable business property on Canal and Howard streets, belonging to the Devlin estate, which takes place on Thursday at the Exchange, under the direction of MULLER, WILKINS & CO. as auctioneers. A full list of all the auctions to occur will, however, be published, as usual, on Monday.

At private sale, Messrs. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner of Seventeenth-street, report having recently disposed of the following houses and lots, at the prices annexed: No. 111 East Thirty-sixth-street, 20 by 70 by 100, sold for $30,000; No. 121 East Thirty-sixth-street, 18 by 60 by 100, sold for $25,000; No. 16 West Thirty-second-street, 17 by 60 by 100, sold for $32,500; No. 48 West Fifty-fifth-street, 20 by 50 by 100, sold for $20,000; No. 244 West Twenty-fifth-street, 15 by 50 by 100, sold for $14,000, and No. 255 Second-avenue, 20 by 60 by 100, sold for $12,000.

Messrs. DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, through GEO. H. PETRIE, real estate broker, No. 3½ Murray-street, also report having sold at private sale the extra large house and lot No. 615 Fifth-avenue, (the lot having a frontage on the avenue of forty-two feet,) for $180,000; purchaser Mr. E. S. JAFFRAY.

Exchange Sales, Friday, Jan. 5.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

4-story h. s. b. s. h. and l. No. 51 West 16th-st., n. s., 115 ft. e. of 6th-av., house 20x36, lot 20x92 ... $21,500

By Joseph McGuire.

4-story freestone h. and l., s. s. of 46th-st., 270 ft. e. 7th-av., lot 15x100.4 ... $12,000

2 lots, n. s. of 85th-st., 225.6 ft. e. 4th-av., together in size 51x100.2, sold in one parcel ... 16,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, TWO doors from 5th-av., a choice brown-stone high-stoop house in splendid order, at a reasonable price if applied for at once. GEO. H. PETRIE, No. 3½ Murray-st.

A SUPERIOR NEW CHEAP FOUR-story brown-stone house, admirably located on West 49th-st., 20x72x100; rosewood oval doors in cabinet work; $34,000. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

FOR SALE—AT LOW PRICE OF $7,500 EACH, easy terms; two modern three-story brick houses in 62d-st.; immediate possession of one. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

A BARGAIN—MUST BE SOLD—COACH-house and stable, 25x100, located on East 38th-st., in fine order. Price $12,000. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE; ELEGANT full-size four-story brown-stone houses on 23d-st., near 5th-av.; also, on 23d-st., near 6th-av.; immediate possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-Place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HUDSON RIVER REAL ESTATE.—First-class residences, farms, houses, lots and elegant building sites in great variety for sale; also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for the season or year. S. EMBERSON, No. 650 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Farm fifty acres, South Side, Staten Island, fronting on the water; forty acres tillable, ten acres woodland; large dwelling, barn and carriage-house. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 262 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ELEGANT HOUSE AT ELIZABETH, but little money required; beautiful place on Central Railroad; terms easy; great bargain. JAQUES, No. 268 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 165th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO RENT OR TO LEASE—AT RYE, VIA New-York and New-Haven Railroad, a good house containing fourteen rooms; three acres of ground, good garden, fruit, carriage-house, &c.; rent $600. Inquire of Mr. FIELD, ticket agent, at Rye, or WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

TO LET—ON 5TH-AV., NEIGHBORHOOD of 46th-st., an elegant full-width four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; possession at an early day. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT ORANGE, N.J., LARGE DWELLING, with carriage-house and three acres of ground; beautiful location; immediate possession. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

LARGE OFFICES TO RENT.

The entire suite, at present occupied by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and the Camden and Amboy Company, at No. 111 Liberty-st., from the 1st of May next, on favorable terms. Apply to S. T. RICHARDS, No. 75 William-st.

STORE IN TROY, N. Y., TO LET.—The first floor and basement of the new Masonic Temple, 60 feet front by 124 feet deep, heated by steam, and located on one of the best business streets in the city, for retail trade. It is especially adapted for a dry-goods house; $300,000 cash sales can easily be secured the first year. It would also be a good stand for house-furnishing goods. The subscribers will occupy the second and third floors with their carpet business. FLAGG, KING & CO. TROY, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1871.

TO LET—THE IRON STORE NORTH-EAST corner Spring and Mercer sts., with two basements extending under the sidewalk. This store is very desirable for the dry-goods, boots and shoes, hat and straw-goods or any other kinds of business, and can be rented on favorable terms. Apply to WARD & OGDEN, BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

TO RENT—THE LARGE REAR OFFICES on the street floor of Nos. 117 and 119 Broadway, formerly occupied by the Queen Insurance Company, (which has removed to the Park Bank Building.) For rent and particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

WIDE CORNER STORE TO LET.—A first-class fifty-feet corner store near Canal-st. to let. The store has all modern improvements, and is in first-rate order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, A large corner property, about 60 by 125 feet on Waverley-place, near Broadway. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

TWO SUBSTANTIAL FIRE-PROOF warehouses on Washington-st., near Canal-st., to let or lease, in perfect order; very low rent; immediate possession. JAS. PRICE, No. 260 Hudson-st.

FINE LOFTS, 30X100, WITH STEAM power, to let, together or separate; good light. Apply at Nos. 25 and 27 Wooster-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

BY E. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP.

Office No. 103 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE, STOCK, BONDS, &c., AT PUBLIC SALE.

REAL ESTATE IN NEW-YORK AND WEST-CHESTER COUNTY AT PRIVATE SALE. ALSO, CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF ESTATES, RENTING, &C.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

AUCTION SALE OF 30 VALUABLE PROSPECT PARK LOTS, LOCATED ON WASHINGTON AND FRANKLIN AVS., MONTGOMERY AND CROWN STS., BROOKLYN.

MONDAY, JAN. 15,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

A VALUABLE FRONT ON MADISON-AV.

MADISON-AV., east side, between 42d and 43d sts., whole front, size 25x200.10 feet.

ALSO,

SEVEN VALUABLE HARLEM LOTS.

5 lots north side of 130TH-ST., 225 feet west of 4th-av., each lot 25x99 feet.

2 lots south side of 130TH-ST., 275 feet east of 7th-av., each lot 25x99 feet.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CANAL AND HOWARD STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. D. WILKINS & CO. Will sell at auction, ON THURSDAY, Jan. 11, 1872, At 12 o'clock,

At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, By order of the undersigned Executors of the estate of Daniel Devlin, deceased,

CANAL AND HOWARD STS.—The six first-class five-story marble-front stores and lots, situate on the northerly side of Canal-st. and southerly side of Howard-st., and known as Nos. 261, 263, 265 and 267 Canal-st., and Nos. 21 and 23 Howard-st.

The property on Canal-st. is 100x110 feet; that on Howard-st., 50x100 feet. The stores were built by the late Daniel Devlin, and are constructed in the most thorough and substantial manner, have modern improvements and conveniences. They now produce an ANNUAL RENTAL OF $72,000.

HENRY F. SPAULDING,
JEREMIAH DEVLIN.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, IN BROOKLYN, not over three-quarters of an hour from the ferry, a house with eight or nine rooms and modern improvements; must be in good order and in good neighborhood. Address, giving location and lowest price, all cash, H. M., Box No. 114 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway OF NEW-JERSEY,

(NOW NEARLY COMPLETED,)

7 PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.

MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, NO. 10 WALL-ST., AND THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

7 Per Cent and all Taxes.

The Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage Bonds,

FREE OF ALL TAXES in Connecticut; free of income tax everywhere. Interest payable January and July, in New-York. Road running; stock paid up larger than mortgage; road already employed to its utmost capacity.

For sale, at a moderate discount, by

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., BANKERS, NO. 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 3,027.

John J. Cisco & Son,

BANKERS, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

TO INVESTORS.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, OFFER FOR SALE

any part of $1,000,000 GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable in GOLD, free of Government tax, being the balance remaining unsold of the $3,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, which are also secured by a LAND GRANT of 1,100,000 acres of choice fine timber land, the proceeds of the sales of which are applied to the redemption of the bonds. Hon. W. A. Howard, Land Commissioner, reports Dec. 1, that the land sales to that date amount to about 50,000 acres, at an average of $15 per acre. He estimates the proceeds of the entire land grant at not less than $10,000,000, clear of expenses. Two hundred and twenty (220) miles of the railroad are now completed, and earning sufficient money to pay the interest on the whole issue of bonds. Price ninety and accrued interest. We recommend these bonds to investors as a perfectly safe and desirable security.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1871.

A MEETING OF THE HOLDERS OF the Preferred Second Mortgage Bonds and the Second Mortgage Income Bonds of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 17th of January, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., to authorize an increase of Preferred Stock of said Company, in accordance with the provisions of the deed of trust.

All holders of the above-mentioned bonds are requested to be present, in person or by proxy. The transfer books of the Second Mortgage Preferred and Income Bonds will be closed on the 10th of January, until the 18th of January, 1872.

S. J. TILDEN,
E. JUDSON HAWLEY,
Trustees for the holders of Second Mortgage Income and Preferred Bonds.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 239 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BARCLAY-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank for the ensuing year will be held at their banking-rooms on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next. Polls open from 12 o'clock until 1 o'clock P. M. J. S. HARTSHORNE, Cashier.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed from this date until morning of 20th January, on and after which date a cash Dividend of Five per Cent. will be payable. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, 9th January, 1872, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M., at No. 42 Wall-st. J. D. VERMILYE, President.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking-rooms, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 9th proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY Jan. 9, proximo. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES of the New-York Balance Dock Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M., on the second WEDNESDAY of January proximo. JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary. Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at their office on TUESDAY, the 9th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, noon. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Consumers' Ice Company, for election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 144 Horatio-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, at 12 o'clock M. Polls will be open from 12 until 2 o'clock, P. M. STEPHEN B. COLGATE, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. [illegible] BUCK, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

$140,000,000 U. S. 5-20 BONDS

Have been called in, and are now being paid.

Our Government is rapidly retiring the National debt by purchase and redemption, thereby assuring us that all the 5-20s will soon be taken up by purchase or in exchange for Bonds at Four and Five per Cent. interest.

Investors are looking for safe and reliable securities returning a good income to take their place.

Many holders are converting them through us into the

PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

thereby adding 20 to 25 PER CENT. TO THEIR CAPITAL, and about 45 PER CENT. to their YEARLY INCOME.

We commend these bonds strongly, for the following reasons:

The Road, ninety-one miles in length, is already COMPLETED, and earning much more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds.

The mortgage, $1,500,000, is less than $16,500 per mile.

The road passes through a rich, populous, agricultural, manufacturing, and coal district.

It connects Peoria and Rock Island, two of the largest and most flourishing cities in Illinois, and forms part of a trunk-line from Indianapolis to St. Paul—278 miles. It also connects two navigable rivers—the Illinois and Mississippi. The bonds are authorized for the extra equipments and necessary buildings required to do the business now offered.

They are coupon bonds, $1,000 each, and can be registered if desired.

Interest, seven per cent., gold, free of tax, payable February and August.

Price, 90 and interest, in currency.

Maps and full particulars furnished by

TURNER BROTHERS, No. 14 Nassau-St., New-York.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
E. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co. 25 Nassau St. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE BONDS WANTED BY O. H. Wood, NO. 21 NASSAU-ST.

COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

Interest, coupons and principal paid by the State Treasurer in the City of New-York.

One of the most desirable investment securities in the market. AUG. T. POST, No. 3 Dey-st.

THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1872.

AT THE REGULAR ANNUAL election for Directors of the Corn Exchange Insurance Company, held at their office, No. 104 Broadway, on the 1st of January, 1872, the following gentlemen were duly elected:

Erastus S. Brown,	Charles D. Mathews,
Henry W. Belcher,	Edwin R. Livermore,
Hamilton Blydenburg,	Adolphus F. Ockershausen,
Wm. C. Dewey,	
George B. Douglass,	Alexander R. Orr,
Wm. R. Foster,	John S. Roberts,
Samuel Raynor,	Joseph F. Sanxay,
James Harrison,	Calvin Stevens,
Jacob H. Herrick,	Frederick Sherwood,
Charles E. Hickox,	Robert R. Willets,
Frederick Mead,	John M. White.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, held on the 3d of January, 1872, Mr. JAMES HARRISON was unanimously elected President. WM. E. MALTBIE, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company, and Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the office on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 10, by order of the Board. RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against The Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, N. Y., that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to THEODORE M. DAVIS, receiver, at the office of said bank, at the City of New-York. H. R. HULBURD, Controller of the Currency.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.

AN ELECTION FOR TEN TRUSTEES of the Union Trust Company of New-York, of the first class, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 73 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK COMPANY, No. 254 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. H. V. MASON, Secretary.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at the Banking-room on MONDAY, Jan. 8, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 196 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, No. 257 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. C. F. COLES, Cashier.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this institution for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January next, from 12 to 1 P. M. GEO. M. YOULE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

RAILROAD BONDS.—WHETHER YOU wish to buy or sell, write to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST., offer for sale the following desirable securities:

New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds at par and interest.

New-Jersey Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.

The Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

St. Louis and South-eastern Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds, indorsed by the State of Alabama, at 95 and interest.

Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 90 and interest.

Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds, (guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad,) at 90 and interest.

Hamilton County, Illinois, 7 per cent. Bonds, at 83½ and interest.

Jefferson, Texas, 10 per cent. Bonds, (issued for municipal purposes,) at 92½ and interest.

Also agents for the sale of the FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Trunk Railroad Line, a favorite New-England security.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ASSOCIATION KNOWN AS THE "Masonic Hall & Asylum Fund" OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Entire Amount of Bonds, $400,000, secured by Real Estate in the City of New-York worth $1,000,000.

The "Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund" is an association organized under special charter granted by the Legislature of the State of New-York. The bonds are secured by a first and only mortgage on the valuable plot of land situated on the north-east corner of 6th-av. and West 23d-st., in the City of New-York, and the massive granite building now in process of erection on the same. The land alone cost $340,000, and the cost of both land and building will amount to $1,000,000.

The principal of the bonds is payable Sept. 15, 1891, and they bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the coupons being payable on the 15th of March and the 15th of September in each year.

The property of the Association belongs to the whole Masonic Fraternity of the State, composed of more than 77,000 members, attached to 650 subordinate lodges.

By virtue of the act of the Legislature the five chief officers of the Masonic Fraternity of the State and their successors in office become the Trustees of this Association, while for the purpose of this loan the Union Trust Company of the City of New-York is made the Trustee of the property mortgaged to secure the payment of the principal and interest of the Bonds.

In addition to the rents to be derived from the building, which are estimated at $60,000 per annum net, the Fund is in the regular annual receipt of an income of about $30,000 from the subordinate lodges, making a total of $90,000, of which some $35,000 will be devoted to the payment of interest on the bonds and adequate insurance on the building, and the residue, amounting to $55,000 per annum, will be appropriated to the gradual extinction of the bonds.

For absolute safety, these bonds offer an inducement for the investment of trust or other funds equal to any security in the country.

For sale by

O. D. ASHLEY & CO., NO. 37 NEW-ST.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

AGENCY OF THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

NO. 48 WALL-ST.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS

Issued for use in Europe, China, and Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the world.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, Cable Transfers. Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia, and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other Banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON, ARCH. McKINLEY, Agents.

STOLEN.

On Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1872, from our clerk, a portfolio containing checks and coupons as follows:

$420—Check of Wm. Hoge & Co. on the Manhattan Company.

$240—Check of Fred. Schuchardt & Sons on Phenix National Bank.

$977 75—Check of Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company on National Bank of Commerce.

$3,100—Check of Continental National Bank, coupon check.

$63 25—Check of Gallatin National Bank, coupon check.

$—Gold check of Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on City National Bank.

All drawn to order.

$100 and $120—Coupon checks of Bank of America.

$—Coupon check of Metropolitan National Bank.

$150—Coupon check of National Bank of the Republic.

$—Gold coupon check of National Bank of the Republic.

All drawn to bearer.

$—Coupons of Jackson County bonds, Nos. 24, 25 ... Due Jan. 1, 1872.

$—Coupons of Jersey City bonds, Nos. 61, 120...

$—Coupons of Chicago and Alton Railroad Company bonds, Nos. 420, 421, 515, 516, 2,126, 2,377, 965, 969, 977, 997, 2,112, 2,212, at $35 each.

$—Coupons of Memphis City bonds, Nos. 101, 102, 104, 128, 153, 94, 95, 230, 234, 260, 1,129, 1,134, at $30 each.

ALSO,

United States Treasury coupon schedule ticket, No. 452, for $4,742.

All parties are cautioned against buying or negotiating any of the above checks or coupons, payment of same having been stopped.

A suitable reward will be paid for the recovery of all or any part.

H. AMY & CO., No. 21 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 1, 1872.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Hartford on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of January, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the following purposes, viz.: First, to elect a Board of Directors for the ensuing year; second, to consider and act upon the subject of the acceptance of the provisions and benefits of an act of the General Assembly entitled "An act in addition to an act concerning communities and corporations," approved July 2, 1871, and of any amendments of the charter of this Company not heretofore accepted by the stockholders; third, to transact any other business proper to be done at said meeting. S. F. CONNER, Secretary.

RENSSELAER AND SARATOGA RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Parties owning or holding Bonds of the RENSSELAER AND SARATOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, THE SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY, the TROY, SALEM AND RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, or the GLEN'S FALLS RAILROAD COMPANY, are requested to advise the undersigned at Troy, N. Y., of the number and kind of the bonds so held, in order that a circular of importance to the holders may be addressed to them. GEO. H. CRAMER, President. TROY, Dec. 26, 1871.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.—EXTENSION OF TIME.—Sealed proposals for the sale of bonds to the two sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the main line, is one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds secured by mortgage on the Western Division, is thirty-two thousand ($32,000) dollars. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly indicate whether the bonds offered are of the main line or of the Western Division. The bonds offered at lowest price will be purchased, and successful bidders notified without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, WM. WALTER PHELPS, Trustees.
DEC. 1, 1871. 24 Exchange-place, New-York City.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 163 BROADWAY, Jan. 4, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office, on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst. Polls open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock. JOHN WAY, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, from 12 to 1 P. M. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage on improved property. Apply to GEO. E. HILLYER, No. 34 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

Midland Railroad FIRST MORTGAGE 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

LIMITED TO $20,000 PER MILE ON FINISHED ROAD.

The rapid progress toward completion of this great Trunk Line from New-York to the West and to Canada, enables us to offer to investors at PAR AND INTEREST a further limited issue of these favorite securities.

Upward of 140 miles of this road, including the New-Jersey section, are already finished, equipped, and in operation; and contracts with responsible parties have been made for its entire completion by the first day of July next. When this shall have been accomplished its earnings cannot fail to be large and highly remunerative, as it has advantages at least equal to those of any of its competitors for both local and through business. It is building for cash, *of which nearly $6,000,000 have been furnished by subscription to its stock at PAR.* The work is substantial, and, including equipment, has not exceeded in cost $50,000 per mile, which is *less than one-third* of the amount at which some of the trunk lines of roads leading from New-York are capitalized, and on which they are paying good dividends.

In view of these facts, the Midland First Mortgage Bonds must be regarded as a first-class security—quite as safe as Governments; and, by making the exchange at the present difference in price, *holders of Midland Bonds will receive 33 per cent. more of revenue upon the amount invested than the holders of Government Bonds.*

For sale or exchange for Governments at their market price, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, PAYING FROM 10 TO 12 PER CENT., FREE OF ALL TAXES.

INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY ... $39,428,601

WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY ... 1,070,000

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS, FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS, AND HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ARE ALSO CONVERTING INTO THESE BONDS, THEREBY MORE THAN DOUBLING THEIR INCOME.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE 7 AND 8 PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK, GAS LIGHT, AND CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INCLUDING OTHER SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT., FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE R. R. CO., No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1871.

A MEETING OF THE HOLDERS OF the Preferred Stock of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of January, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., to consider the question of an increase of the preferred stock of said Company, in accordance with the provisions of the deed of trust. All holders of the above-mentioned stock are requested to be present in person or by proxy. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on the 3d of January until the 11th of January, 1872.

By order of the Board of Directors,
G. H. GURLEY, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 2, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer-books of the stock and scrip certificates of this Company will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, (Transfer Agents,) on SATURDAY, the 6th day of January inst., preliminary to the payment of the February dividend. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage; first and second mortgages wanted; principals only. HOWE & CO., No. 10 Pine-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1872.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12, 1871.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 20th inst. and reopened on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1872. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 18th of January next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th inst. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK.

DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., (3½,) free from all taxes, has been declared from the profit of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 5, 1872. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 19, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first day of January next, at the New-England Trust Company's Office, No. 31 Devonshire-st., Boston, to the stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger at the close of business on the 23d inst. Transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 2d of January, 1872.

The New-England Trust Company, No. 31 Devonshire-st., Boston, is the Transfer Agent of this Company. The Transfer Agency in New-York is closed. C. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 160 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, 2d January, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on Friday the 5th inst. DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable Jan. 2, 1872. JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 165 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 10, free of tax. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

DRY GOODS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., free of all taxes, payable Jan. 10, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 3 to date of payment inclusive. CHAS. E. BOGERT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 393 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872. FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE RONDOUT and Oswego Railroad Company's First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid in gold, on and after Jan. 2, on presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, No. 9 Wall-st. EDWARD HAIGHT, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from taxes, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 5. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. will be paid, free of tax, on and after Jan. 2, 1872. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, No. 156 Broadway.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., PAYABLE ON DEMAND. JOHN BARRY, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.

22D DIVIDEND. GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.

NO. 175 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL, $500,000.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., payable to stockholders on demand, and free of Government tax.

The Company has passed through all the extraordinary fires of the past year, paying losses exceeding HALF A MILLION DOLLARS, WITHOUT CALLING FOR A DOLLAR FROM ITS STOCKHOLDERS. With its habitual promptness, it has settled all Chicago losses in full. The GERMANIA closes its annual account with assets amounting to $1,[illegible], and solicits a continuance of that public confidence which it has honorably striven to deserve.

CASH ASSETS, $1,[illegible].
RUD. GARRIGUE, President.
JOHN ED. KAHL, Vice-President.
HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

Park Fire Insurance Company, No. 227 Broadway, New-York. Cash capital, $200,000; Assets 1st January, 1872, $[illegible].

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. is payable on demand, free from Government tax. WM. JAFFRAY, President. GEO. ALKER, Secretary.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 37 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after Wednesday, 10th inst. WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2. I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

Interest at rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid to all depositors entitled thereto on and after Jan. 20. JOHN McLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. upon the common stock of this Company has been declared, payable to the stockholders on the 1st day of February, 1872, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

A dividend at the rate of Eight per Cent. per annum upon the installments actually paid in upon the scrip certificates of this Company, (the same to be computed from the time the calls were payable,) has also been declared, payable to the holders of such scrip, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, on the 1st day of February next. JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, CORNER 8TH-AV. AND 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the Road for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1871, of Three and One-half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock.

Payable (less the Government tax) on and after Jan. 31, 1872, at the Treasurer's Office, No. 260 8th-av., New-York, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-books of the Preferred Stock will be closed Saturday, Dec. 30, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., and be reopened on Jan. 31, 1872. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of February next to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 13th day of January instant, after which and until the 5th day of February next, the transfer-books will be closed. L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE REGULAR SEMI-ANnual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., and also an Extra Dividend of Two and One-half (2½) per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand. ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK AND Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, upon presentation at the banking-house of GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st. Schedules of same will be received from 28th inst., on which date the transfer-books of the registered Bonds will close, to reopen Jan. 2. D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President. OSWEGO, Dec. 18, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a cash Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 10, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 10 to the 20th inclusive. CHARLES RUNYON, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after 2d January next. Transfer-book will be closed until that date. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

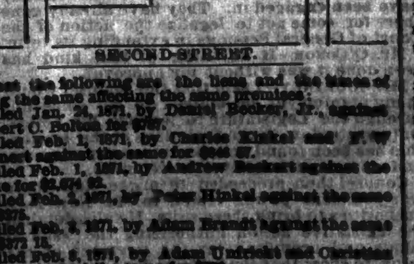
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE.—Brooklyn, Equitable, Merchants', Pacific, Lenox, Hope, Commerce, Republic, Firemen's, Jefferson, Empire City, Commercial, and others, paying from ten to twenty-three per cent. dividends. E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY has declared a Dividend, payable at its office, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after the 10th inst.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE City and County of New-York.—DANIEL BECKER, Jr., Claimant, against ROBERT C. BOLTON, owner, Charles Kinkel and F. W. Klenert, Andrew Beckert, Peter Hinkel, Adam Brandt, Adam Unfricht, Christian Schach, Cornelius Vreeland, Edward Van Orden, John C. Crothers, and Alonzo Nickerson.—[3] Notice to foreclose lien.—Take notice, that I, the subscriber, on the 24th day of January, 1871, filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York the notice required by law to effect a lien upon the house or building and the appurtenances and lot on which the same shall stand, situate in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New-York, on the east side of Avenue A, and is known as Nos. 23 and 25 Avenue A, and described in the following diagram, owned by Robert C. Bolton:



That the following are the liens and the times of filing the same affecting the same premises:

Filed Jan. 24, 1871, by Daniel Becker, Jr., against Robert C. Bolton for $[illegible].

Filed Feb. 1, 1871, by Charles Kinkel and F. W. Klenert against the same for $[illegible].

Filed Feb. 1, 1871, by Andrew Beckert against the same for $2,[illegible].

Filed Feb. 2, 1871, by Peter Hinkel against the same for $[illegible].

Filed Feb. 3, 1871, by Adam Brandt against the same for $[illegible].

Filed Feb. 8, 1871, by Adam Unfricht and Christian Schach against the same for $[illegible].

Filed Feb. 24, 1871, by Cornelius Vreeland against the same for $[illegible].

Filed March 21, 1871, by Edward Van Orden, John C. Crothers and Alonzo Nickerson against the same for $[illegible].

You are hereby required to appear in the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, at the new County Court-house, on the 23d day of February, 1872, at 10½ o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and submit to an accounting, enforcement of the amounts due or claimed to be due on said lien, pursuant to the act in such cases made and provided.

Yours, &c.,
DANIEL BECKER, Jr., Claimant.
JOSEPH BELLESHEIM, Attorney for Claimant, No. 12 Chambers-st.

To Robert C. Bolton, Charles Kinkel, F. W. Klenert, Andrew Beckert, Peter Hinkel, Adam Brandt, Adam Unfricht, Christian Schach, Cornelius Vreeland, Edward Van Orden, John C. Crothers, Alonzo Nickerson.

LOST AND FOUND.

LEFT IN 2D-AV. CAR, THURSDAY evening, a green silk UMBRELLA; the finder will be rewarded upon returning same to WILLIAM V. KING, No. 161 Pearl-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and over, which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to Jan. 1, 1872, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15.

Interest not called for will remain as principal, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after Jan. 15.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

On deposits made NOW interest will commence from Jan. 1.

Bank-books in English, German and French.

Bank—Bowery, corner of Canal-st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Deposits made now draw interest from January 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums from Five Dollars to Two Thousand Dollars, and sums exceeding Two Thousand Dollars, Five per Cent. upon such excess of deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15, 1872.

The Bank will be open daily from 10 o'clock in the morning to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and will continue open on Mondays until 7 o'clock in the evening, at No. 130 Bowery.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
J. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute. CHARTERED IN 1852.

Deposits ... $6,775,000

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

INTEREST, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, 1872; or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account and draw interest from Jan. 1.

New deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

By order of the Trustees.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of the ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK have ordered that a Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, for the half year or quarter ending Jan. 1, 1872.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to and will be entitled to interest as principal. Interest is due and payable on and after Monday, Jan. 15.

HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
S. P. COOPER, Secretary.

Money deposited now will receive interest as from Jan. 1.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.

INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the third Monday in January.

Interest will be added to accounts Jan. 1, and if not drawn bear interest as new deposits.

All money deposited now, or on or before the 10th of January, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN H. LYON, President.
GEO. L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, No. 73 6TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO depositors at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th of January.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1872, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BEVIN, J. HARSEN RHOADES, Secretaries.

THE ABINGDON-SQUARE SAVINGS BANK.

No. 2 Abingdon-square, No. 8 8th-av.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. will be paid depositors on and after Jan. 22. Interest not withdrawn will be credited, and draw interest from Jan. 1. All deposits in January will draw interest from Jan. 1.

T. McLELLAND, President.
EDGAR F. BROWN, WALTER J. PRICE, Vice-Presidents.
GEO. W. BROWN, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution.

NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 15, 1872.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, *A National savings Bank.* No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

Interest every thirty days if desired. Six per cent. compound interest certificates issued. Letters of credit for travelers issued, bearing interest. Accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits paid on DEMAND, with interest due. Interest paid by check to parties out of the City. Send for circular.

SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.

No. 574 6th-av., corner 23d-st.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 15 draw interest from Jan. 1 at SIX PER CENT.

The semi-annual interest will be paid on and after Jan. 15, and if not drawn will be credited to accounts and bear interest from Jan. 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

No. 1,140 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st of JANUARY, will be paid on and after JAN. 20.

ALL MONEY deposited on or before JAN. 20 will draw interest FROM JAN. 1.

FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD SAVINGS BANK, corner of Avenue C and 7th-st.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 and upward which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid Jan. 20, 1872. Interest not called for will remain as principal, drawing interest accordingly. Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. EDWARD V. LOEW, President.
CHAS. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK.

No. 420 Grand-st., New-York.

A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of six per Cent. on all sums of $5 and upward, which have remained on deposit one month or longer, is this day declared, payable Jan. 20. E. R. KENNEDY, Secretary. JAN. 1, 1872.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

ASSETS, $10,420,313 96.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Assets, $2,670,288 41. Surplus, $201,322 96.

INSURANCE.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE CO.,

INCORPORATED APRIL, 1836.

NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL	$300,000 00
ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1872	750,[illegible]
UNPAID LOSSES	[illegible]

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

An interest dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock and reserved funds, and a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. on the capital stock have been declared, payable on demand.

A scrip dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. for the year ending Dec. 31, 1871, has also been declared to the policy-holders entitled thereto. Certificates for the same will be issued on and after the 1st day of March next, and interest at the rate of Six per cent. per annum will then be payable on the scrip of 1871.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE BELL AND HEATH MOUNTAIN COAL MINING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York, the 29th day of December, 1871. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of the The Bell and Heath Mountain Coal Mining Company, of the City of New-York, in said district, which was on the 25th day of November, A. D. 1871, adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of its creditors, by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York. JOHN C. ANGELL, Assignee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, City of New-York.

STATIONERY.

NEW FIRMS AND OTHERS SUPPLIED with patent spring-back account-books, stationery and printing, at low prices. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

WM. F. LYON & SON, STATIONERS, Blank-book Manufacturers and Printers, No. 62 Thomas-st. Account books made to order.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Boyal Mail Steamers sail from this port as follows:
CITY NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Jan. 6, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Jan. 13, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Jan. 20, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Jan. 27, at 7 A. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 20 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75 Steerage.....$35
To London.....80 To London.....$5
To Paris.....$140 To Paris.....$10
Passengers also forwarded by Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all Railway Stations in Great Britain, Ireland, France, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.
THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Dec. 16. INDIA	Saturday, Jan. 6
Saturday, Dec. 23. BRITANNIA	Saturday, Jan. 13
Saturday, Dec. 30. ANGLIA	Saturday, Jan. 20
Saturday, Jan. 6. COLUMBIA	Saturday, Jan. 27
And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabin, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $120.
Intermediate, $35; steerage, $30.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable in any part of Ireland.
Apply at the Company's offices, or
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
3,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.
Sailing from New-York, on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
OCEANIC.....Jan. 6, 1½ P. M.
ATLANTIC.....Jan. 20, 1½ P. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloon, staterooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upwards.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—OCEANIC, for Liverpool, is unavoidably detained, and will not sail as advertised, before MONDAY AFTERNOON, the 6th inst. The hour of embarkation will appear in Monday's *Herald*.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	
ABYSSINIA	Wednesday, Jan. 3, 72
ALGERIA	Wednesday, Jan. 10, 72
RUSSIA	Wednesday, Jan. 17, 72
JAVA	Wednesday, Jan. 24, 72
CALEDONIA	Wednesday, Jan. 31, 72
and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY	
FROM BOSTON.	
BATAVIA	Saturday, Jan. 4, 72
SAMARIA	Saturday, Jan. 13, 72
SIBERIA	Saturday, Jan. 27, 72
HECLA	Saturday, Jan. 27, 72
ALEPPO	Saturday, Feb. 3, 72
and every following SATURDAY.	

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $60, $100 and $120, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage.....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Jan. 10, at 2½ P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. R. PEARSON.....Jan. 24, at 1½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN.....Jan. 24, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Jan. 31, at 10½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHITEHEAD.....Feb. 7, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MOSMAN.....Feb. 14, at 2½ P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 22 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAN.....Saturday, Jan. 13
VILLE DE PARIS.....SUMONT.....Saturday, Jan. 27
PERMIRE.....DARE.....Saturday, Feb. 10
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, Feb. 24
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin.....$120 | Second cabin.....$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both change by night in London and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, Touching First Port in Ireland.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, Jan. 6, at 12 M.
EGYPT, GROGAN, Saturday, Jan. 13, at 7:30 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, Jan. 20, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, by London direct: Cabin, $75 and $80, currency; steerage, $26 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or Belfast, $25 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 19th and 30th each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
Jan. 6.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, and connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Jan. ——.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, Feb. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.
SPECIAL NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
Steamer OCEAN QUEEN will be dispatched for Aspinwall on 6th inst. as an EXTRA steamer.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 2d of every month at ST. THOMAS.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WISS.....Jan. 22
ERIE, Capt. E. L. THELEFUSCH.....Feb. 22
PERSIA AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SNOW.....March 22
These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for speed, call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. P. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA, NASSAU AND KEY WEST.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLEMAN, Capt. D. W. SICE (Via Nassau), Jan. 11.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORGAN (Via Key West), Jan. 18.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. S. CURTIS (Via Nassau), Jan. 25.
For freight or passage apply to
C. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Havana Mail Steam-ship Line.
Sailing every Saturday, at 2 P. M., direct to Havana.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only), Friday, Jan. 12
CITY OF MERIDA, Dexter.....Tuesday, Jan. 23
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only), Wednesday, Jan. 31
CITY OF MEXICO, Thurlston.....Monday, Feb. 12
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 8 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave New-York without their services, as invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and compromise of baggage, in securing the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants have always their services for applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Astor, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA RIVERS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 6, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FARNSLOWE, SATURDAY, Jan. 6, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 4 P. M.
LOW BILL, Agent,
No. 10 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Jan. 9, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 6 and 8 Bowling-green.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 11, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 157 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points in Georgia.
C. G. OWENS, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., GEORGE YONGE, Agent A. G. & G. R. R.,
No. 290 Broadway. No. 408 Broadway.

IRELAND ROUTE TO FLORIDA.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK.
THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAMER LIZZIE BAKER
will leave Pedatella's Wharf EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY, MORNING, at 8 o'clock, for BRUNSWICK AND ST. MARYS, GA.,
FERNANDINA, AND
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
connecting at Jacksonville with BROOKS'S LINE OF STEAMERS for Green Cove, Tocoi, Palatka, Enterprise, Mellonville, and other landings on St. John's River.
RETURNING,
will leave Jacksonville TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 12 o'clock, M., arriving in Savannah WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. All intermediate landings touched at both ways except Darien.
For through tickets apply to agents in New-York of the Savannah steamship lines.
JOHN F. ROBERTSON, Agent,
Savannah, Ga.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE BEST CHURCH PAPER IS THE CHURCHMAN, which is the leading and largest weekly in the Protestant Episcopal Church.
Its circulation is nearly equal to that of all the other Church papers combined.
THE CHURCHMAN contains fresh and full news from every diocese gathered by special correspondents. It has also regular correspondents in England and on the Continent of Europe.
Editorially it discusses with view these subjects which concern the welfare of the Church.
THE CHURCHMAN has charming stories for the children.
Subscription in advance, $3 a year.
M. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 713 Broadway.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, D. D., Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner of Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All invited. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

GRACE CHAPEL.—SEATS FREE; EAST 15th-st., opposite the Academy of Music; Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th ave.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MACARTHUR, SUNDAY, Jan. 7, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening appropriate to the new Year.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, corner of Allen and Delancey sts.—Rev. J. S. PURDY, the Great Evangelist, will preach at 10½ A. M. and the Pastor at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Sacrament at 3 P. M. Young People's Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Experience meeting on SATURDAY EVENING. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

AN CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, No. 17 Greene, a sermon appropriate to the Week of Prayer will be delivered SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. DAVID MITCHELL, will also deliver the fourth popular lecture, same place, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9. Subject—*Sketch of Rev. Dr. Chalmers.*

ALL SAINTS FREE CHURCH, PROTestant Episcopal, corner Henry and Scammel sts., New-York.—There will be Divine service THIS EVENING, Epiphany, at 7½ o'clock, and on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and SUNDAY EVENING at 7½. The Rector, Rev. WM. M. DONALD, will preach on each occasion.

ALL THE SEATS FREE IN WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH, Grand-st., New-York City. Preaching at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. EVENING—Sermon by Rev. BENJAMIN SHERWOOD, of Brooklyn. Sunday-school at 2 and 3 o'clock. J. S. MAUDE, Pastor.

TABERNACLE HALL, BROADWAY AND 25th-st. Mrs. EMMA HARRISON BRITAIN will speak before the Society of Spiritualists SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Conference at 3½ P. M.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT Adelphi Hall, fully furnished, 24th-st. and Broadway, all day SUNDAY. Apply to JOHN H. TREMOR, No. 725 4th-av.

AN EVENING OF SACRED SONG BY PHILIP PHILLIPS, at the Alemeda M. E. Church, Norfolk-st., near Grand, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 8. Tickets, 25 cents.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH. Rev. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., will preach in this Church at 10½ A. M., and Rev. LEONARD BACON, D. D., of New-Haven, at 7½ P. M., on SUNDAY, Jan. 7.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, COR. Bleecker Bedford and Downing sts.—Rev. P. L. DAVIES, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.; communion at 3 P. M.; preaching at 7½ P. M. All are invited.

BISHOP RANDALL WILL PREACH But the Church of the Heavenly Rest, SUNDAY, Jan. 7, at 3½ P. M.

BETHESDA BAPTIST CHAPEL, 34th-st. near 2d-av.—Preaching by Rev. F. W. BARNOW, at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF MOUNT SIGN, IN THE CITY University, Washington-square.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., by the Pastor, S. S. Snow. Seats free, and the Christian public invited. Subject of discourse—Jerubbaal, the Governor of Judah, as a Type of Christ. Hag. ii. 23.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Lexington-av., corner 53d-st., near Broadway.—Rev. Fred. Evans, Pastor, will preach at 10½ and 7½. Subject at 10½—*How to Make the New Year a Happy One.* Communion after the evening sermon. Strangers are welcome.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV.—FESTIVAL of the Epiphany. Choral service and celebration of the Holy Communion by Right Rev. Dr. POTTER, Bishop of New-York. Services commence at 10½ o'clock SATURDAY MORNING.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 79-AV., near 14th-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. AUBREY LONGANY, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to rent sittings.

CORNELL MEMORIAL M. E. CHURCH, 27th-st., near 7th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Dr. CURRY, and at 7½ P. M. by Dr. E. K. PIERCE, D. Brown, Pastor.

"DORDALUS; OR, THE TRIUMPHS of Mind Over Matter."—Fifth of a series of Sunday afternoon discourses by Rev. CHAS. F. LAIN, in 27th Universalist Church, Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st. Services SUNDAY, Jan. 7, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Morning subject—*The Star in the East.* Seats free. Public cordially invited.

EPIPHANY.—THE ANNUAL MISSIONARY Exercises of this Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Bishop RANDALL, Rev. Dr. HALL of Brooklyn, and other eminent clergymen, and an offering will be taken for the Foreign Missionary Society, selected in the week of missions are earnestly invited to attend.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 6th and 6th ave. Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor, service SUNDAY, 7th inst., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, 14th-st., Rev. J. K. CURRY, Pastor.—Preaching on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Mission hall corner 8th-av. and 14th-st. Love-feast before morning sermon. Sacrament at Our Lord's Supper after. All who love a pure and undefiled religion are invited.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE original Mission at the Points, Park-row, N. Y., adjoining Tombs prison.—Service at 10½ A. M.; preaching at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ A. M. and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-Row and 30th-st. Preaching by Pastor, Thos. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer and Conference meeting at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

FREE RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE and prayer-meeting, Lyceum Hall, 5th-av. and 14th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING at 11 o'clock. Opening address by Dr. WEBSTER, on *The Cause and Cure of Evil.*

FRENCH CHURCH DE ST. ESPRIT, 30 West 22d-st. Rev. Dr. VERREL, Rector.—Divine service in French every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

HARLEM SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. R. G. S. MCNEILLE, from New-Haven, Conn., will preach Jan. 7, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., at the new hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th ave. The public cordially invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE NIGHT COLLEGE FOR CHRISTIAN WORKERS OF THE HOUSE OF THE EVANGELISTS. (Organized November, 1871.) All interested will be delivered in the Colored Building, 3d-st., between Mad. ...way, and the Grand Central Depot.
JANUARY, 1872, SATURDAY, the ninth: Rev. Dr. Fox, Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., LL.D., Rev. W. A. Muhlenberg, D. D., Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D., Rev. Geo. I. Ringle, Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D. D., R. R. Moldenke, Esq., Rev. Lyman Abbott, M. D. Schedule of Services for January, 1872: SUNDAY, 14th inst.—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Fox, at 10½ A. M. Encouragements to Christian Work, by Rev. W. A. Muhlenberg, D. D., Pastor of St. Johnland. SATURDAY, 20th inst.—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Crosby, at 10½ A. M. Discouragements to Christian Work, their Population, by Rev. George I. Ringle, Superintendent of City Missions. TUESDAY, 23d inst.—"How to Study the Bible," by Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D. D. THURSDAY, 25th inst.—"The Place of the Sunday-school," by Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D., editor of Sunday-school Journal. SATURDAY, 27th inst.—"Religious Views and Habits of Thought in Cities," by Rev. George I. Ringle, Superintendent of City Missions. TUESDAY, 30th inst.—"Scenery of Bible Lands Illustrative of Scripture.—No. 11: The Sources of the Jordan, by W. H. Thornton, M. D. THURSDAY, 31st inst.—"Some Ideas as to how to Reach the Masses in New-York, with a Plan as to how to be reached," by R. R. McSherry, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of N. M. C. SATURDAY, Feb. 3.—"The Sunday-school Needed among the People," by Rev. George I. Ringle, Superintendent of City Missions. SUNDAY, Feb. 4, Jerusalem—Second lecture in the Course on "Bible Lands." Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Chancellor of New-York University, Subject—"How to Get on in Christian Work." The eleventh of lectures for February will be issued on Sunday, and copies can be had on application at the College Building. Lectures will begin at 8 o'clock P. M. precisely. The attendance of all Christian workers is invited. Course Tickets for the Lectures of the Society may be had, without charge, by any Christian worker on application to Rev. John G. Ames, No. 225 4th-av.; City Mission, No. 52 Bible House; Young Men's Christian Association, 4th-av. and 23d-st.; Congregational Rooms, Bible House; Methodist Episcopal Book-store, Broadway and 11th-st.

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 125th-st. corner 3d-av., Rev. SAMUEL H. VIRGIN, Pastor. Services every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, 51st-st., between Lex. and 3d-av.—Rev. J. M. STRATTON will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½. Evening subject—*The Seventh Commandment.* Children's church at 3 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free.

MAYFLOWER MEMORIES.—THE PILGRIM Baptist Church, 3d-st., near Bedford, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, at Cooper Union. Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1; to be had at No. 606 Broadway.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHABERS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON WILL DELIver her celebrated lecture *Joan of Arc*, in 5th Peter's Hall, West 30th-st., between 6th and 6th ave., TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9. Admission, 50 cents.

PREACHING AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK BY the pastor, L. S. BENSON, in Lexington-street Church, between Lexington and 3d-ave. Mr. C. C. HOPKINS, not a clergyman, but a layman, will address the congregation at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Home, Its Duties and Privileges.* Seats free. All are cordially invited.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 3RD-ST., 2d-av. West of 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Pastor, Rev. J. Spencer Kennard. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

REV. C. S. HARROWER, PASTOR OF St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st. near 6th-av., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock will deliver the third of a series of discourses on the
THE LAST THINGS,
viz., *Death, the Intermediate State, Purgatory, Resurrection, &c.* Strangers cordially invited.

REV. JOHN LOVE, JR., PASTOR OF the Antioch Baptist Church, Bleecker, corner Morton-st., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. Baptism at the close of the evening service. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. W. H. PENDLETON WILL Preach in the Fifty-third-street Baptist Church on SUNDAY, Jan. 7, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Christ Crucified Redemption.* Evening, 7½. Prof. O. M. NEWELL, Musical Director and Organist.

REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL PREACH in Plymouth Baptist Church, 1st-st., between 6th and 10th ave., at 10½, on *Preparation for a Revival.* Last at 7½, subject—*The Man of Sorrows.* Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

REV. THOS. GUARD WILL LECTURE in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Law of Inheritance.* Tickets 25 cents.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; Bible-class in the lecture-room at 2½ P. M.

REV. THOMAS GUARD WILL DELIVER an address to young men in Association Hall, 23d-st., and 4th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING. Service commences at 7½ o'clock, as usual.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR, 42d Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, 27 West 34th-st., near Broadway, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. J. M. FULLMAN WILL PREACH Rest the Church of Our Saviour, 45th-st. between 6th and 6th ave., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 2 near 9th-av.—Preaching on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Young People's Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. All seats free, and strangers made welcome.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d ave.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Subject, evening—*Sign of Sin and its Penalty.* Seats free. General prayer-meeting, 3½ P. M.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st. between 5th and 6th ave.—Rev. A. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor. Service every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 16TH-ST., near 5th-ave.—Services at 7½ A. M., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Litany at 4 P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—REV. DR. MORGAN, Rector.—Morning prayer at 9 o'clock; litany, sermon and holy communion at 10½ o'clock; children's service, 3½ P. M.; EVENING service and sermon at 7½.

ST. STEPHEN'S P. E. CHURCH, SOUTH-Chapel, No. 29 East 20th-st., between Madison and 4th ave.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. Parkes, will preach. Seats free.

ST. LUKE'S, THE EVANGELIST, FROM St. Philadelphia, will preach at No. 405 Grand-st., corner Clinton, SUNDAY, Jan. 7, at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M., and at No. 126 West 24th-st., at 7½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 278 6th-av.

TODAY, SATURDAY, JAN. 6, THE Feast of the Epiphany will be celebrated with great solemnity at the Church of the Holy Trinity, 122 West 34th-st. At 10½ A. M. a grand High mass will commence at 10½ A. M., sermon by Rev. M. J. O'Farrell. The signal brilliant choir of the Church, under the direction of Mr. Frederick Davis, will be aided by a select and numerous band. The Gloria and full choir will be taken from Mozart's Twelfth Mass, the Kyrie, Sanctus and Agnus Dei from Haydn's Mass in D Minor; the Offertory, a Salve Regina, by Gordigani. The solemn benediction will follow the Gloria. Vespers will commence at 3 P. M., when the Litany of the Holy Name will be sung, and the forty hours' devotion to the Blessed Sacrament will commence at this mass, to continue till Monday, at 10 A. M.; benediction on Saturday, at 5 P. M. On Sunday, solemn high mass, and sermon by Rev. Dr. Bentzell, at 10½ A. M.; vespers and sermon by Rev. Dr. McGlynn, at 7½ P. M. On Monday, solemn high mass at 10 A. M.

THE BIBLE IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS, will be the theme SABBATH EVENING, by Rev. T. L. CUYLER, at the Grandement Methodist Church, Williamsburg, 7½ o'clock. Morning, 10½ o'clock—*The Inspiration of the Scriptures.* Rev. Mr. KENDRICK is dissecting the Bible question. Crowds flocking to hear. Seats free. Let every Christian do likewise.

THE QUESTIONS THAT JESUS ANSWERED.—The sixth lecture in this course will be delivered by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 25th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. H. BURCE, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 9 and at 2 P.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th ave. —Preaching, SABBATH MORNING, 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. Adams. Young People's Meeting, EVENING, 7½ o'clock, in lecture-room. Strangers cordially invited.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET Presbyterian Church.—Rev. THOS. GUARD will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.; Rev. H. D. NORTHROP at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Intermediate State.*

WEEK OF PRAYER.—DAILY UNION Prayer-meeting at the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, 23d-st., corner of 4th-av., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

YOUNG MEN! SPEND THE FIRST SUNday of 1872 in the House of God! Rev. CHESTER DEWITT, of the Manhattan Baptist Church, will deliver a sermon to young men, on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, in the Sixteenth Baptist Church, 16th-st., near 8th-av. Rev. WM. T. MIKELS, D. D., Pastor, will preach in the MORNING. All are welcome.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly reception MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 8. Concert at 8 o'clock by Mlle. HENRIQUES, Signor ALBERTO LAURENCE and Prof. A. J. MORA. Art exhibition in the gallery. Members, friends of young men are cordially invited.

MACHINERY.

TO SODA AND MINERAL WATER DEALERS—For sale—A very large and good generator for making carbonic acid gas; will be sold cheap. Apply to Mr. GORDON, at the Pharmacy, No. 59 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY.—AT H. REL-ler's well-known and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry and watches; loans and unredeemed pledges for sale. Desk for rent or store, No. 1,191 Broadway, between 28th and 29th-sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ELEGANT PORTLAND SLEIGHS BY KIRKALL and other first-class makers.
H. E. BATES,
No. 1,108 Broadway, near 26th-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE DARK-BROWN HORSE, six years old, six hands high, and very stylish and a good traveler; would suit a carriage or family use; also a very good family horse and kind, all respects, and free from vice. Call at No. 249 West 36th-st. in the stable.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND LEASE OF a livery stable, in a first-class locality, doing a good business; satisfactory reasons given for selling; part of the purchase-money may remain, as the new owner will take it out in work. Address LIVERY, station H.

ARMY HARNESS, FARM CARTS, blankets, mule collars, Mexican saddles, rubber blankets, cavalry coats, tents, water-proof horse-covers. W. A. CARTER, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich.

GREAT BARGAINS IN ROBES.—Buffalo, fur and carriage robes, brown, gray blankets, horse-blankets, badging, barlage, &c. No. 108 Chambers-st.

HORSE-BLANKETS, ROBES AND RALEIGH-BELTS in large variety, at HAMMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

FINE DRY STORAGE FOR CARRIAGES, pleasure carriages, sleighs, &c., at No. 109 West 23d-st., near 6th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

OPPORTUNITY RARELY IN MARKET.—A gentleman and lady of culture can find admirable accommodations, (entire second floor, parlor and bedroom,) with best board, in private family of position, near Madison-square. Address CULTURE, Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 849 West-st.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, CORNER 1 BEST-ST. AND MADISON-AV.—The advertiser, who is returning to Europe unexpectedly, can rent the rooms in the highest terms this suite of rooms, and will be glad to answer any inquiries before Jan. 17. Address P., No. 138 Madison-av., New-York City.

NO. 41 WEST 35TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Large and handsomely furnished extension front, with exclusive bath-room attached, to let; with first-class Board; also, front room. References exchanged.

TO RENT—WITH UNEXCEPTIONABLE board, two large front rooms, adjoining, on second floor, elegantly furnished; best of references given and required; one room on fourth floor. No. 156 West 23d-st.

NO. 116 WAVERLEY-PLACE.—A PRIvate family will let large, elegantly-furnished parlor and bedroom; also, large, third-story front room, to families or gentlemen, with or without first-class board; references exchanged.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, NO. 200 Madison-av. (Murray Hill).—This new and elegantly-furnished house has a few suite and single rooms vacant, offering extra inducements for transient and permanent guests. W. L. FISH.

TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., NO. 44 WEST.—Two large rooms, newly papered and painted, in a small New-England family, with good board; half a block from Mad

RETRENCHMENT.

Third Day of the Investigation at the Custom-House.

Mr. Lindsay Resumes His Testimony—Two Old Merchants Testify to the Good Conduct of Mr. Lent at the Custom-House—Mr. Lewis as an Expert, Gives his Opinion.

The Committee of Investigation and Retrenchment met in the Custom-House yesterday at 10½ A. M. yesterday. Mr. LINDSAY was the called and sworn. He said: "I would like to read the testimony of Mr. HAW read. If I have done him an injustice I am sorry for it." It was accordingly read by Mr. LYONS, the Secretary. Mr. LINDSAY then requested that the testimony given by himself with reference to Mr. HAW's statement might be also read, which was done. He then said: "I will now tell the whole truth in relation to this matter. I entered into conversation with him; he took me to the back part of the hall of the Fifth-avenue Hotel and said to me, almost word for word, what I have given. He spoke of a labor contract which he hoped to get. As we were going out he said: "There is Mr. LENT, now." He was talking to some friends, and Mr. HAW left me and joined them. At the time he spoke to me I told him if I was examined I should have to use his name, and he said I was at liberty to do so. With reference to the assessment paper that I spoke of as being circulated, I would like you to send for Mr. GAYLORD, a Deputy Collector. With reference to the arrangement between LENT and BIXBY, here is a note in his own handwriting, which runs as follows:

WATSON & LEONARD,
No. 18 John-street, New-York, July 30, 1872.

F. M. BIXBY guarantees to the yearly circulation of "General Order business" of the North River, excepting the Inman and National lines of steamers, the sum of $6,625 per annum, profits, payable in monthly installments, in advance, and should the receipts from the storage of "General Order" goods exceed the sum of $10,000 per annum, then the amount in excess to be equally divided between Mr. BIXBY and the copartner, whose influence directs the business to his warehouse. It is understood that all receipts from storage of "General Order" goods are to be considered as profits, Mr. BIXBY furnishing warehouse room free of charge for the different stores above quoted. Should this arrangement be continued beyond one year, then the sum to be guaranteed to be $8,000 per annum. This to take effect from July 15, 1872.

Mr. LINDSAY also presented the order from Mr. GRINNELL, in which he arranged that the charges of the "General Order" business should not exceed those of the bonded warehouse:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 28, 1869.

SIR: I have directed Deputy Collector WILLIAMS, of the Warehouse Division, to send, until further order, all goods landing under "General Order" on the North River, with the exception of those from the Inman and National lines of steamers, to such store or stores as may be indicated by you and associated with you. In giving this order, I desire it should be distinctly understood that the business shall be confined to my entire satisfaction, and that the rates of storage shall not in any case, exceed those demanded by other bonded warehouses. Respectfully,

(Signed) M. H. GRINNELL, Collector.

J. F. LEMBY, Esq.

Senator Bayard—Do you remember any conversation with Mr. LENT in which he spoke of the inadequacy of $5,000 to maintain his position?

Mr. Lindsay—I do remember something of the sort, but cannot recall the particulars; I think it was in reference to his leaving the army.

Senator Bayard—Have you ever prepared for any use a written statement of all those matters on which you have testified?

Mr. Lindsay—Mr. Sir, I was requested by Mr. GRINNELL to find out what influences were being brought against him, and I prepared a statement.

Senator Bayard—Was this influence open or secret?

Mr. Lindsay—It was secret and contained facts which I have never divulged, and wish to be reticent on now.

Senator Bayard—Under the present circumstances, do you not think it would be your duty to tell all you know?

Mr. Lindsay—It would take a very long time, and I feel reluctant; I will state now that it concerns the President in no possible shape, manner or form.

Senator Cassidy—Having weighed all the circumstances and explained your reluctance, do yet not think you ought to speak out?

Mr. Lindsay—My reluctance partly springs from the fact that I have been challenged as a voluntary witness by many persons in my house, and I feel great objection to occupy that position. I will state now that I do not remember any instance when LENT told me that either GEN. PORTER or any other officer had a share of the profits of the "General Order" business.

Senator Cassidy—Aside from LENT's receipts in the "General Order" store, what was he receiving from the Army Department?

Mr. Lindsay—I believe he was Lieutenant-Colonel, and received something like $5,000.

Mr. Cassidy—Did you not state that PORTER, LENT and BABCOCK were interested in this business?

Mr. Lindsay—No, Sir; they messed together, lived in the same house, but I never had any idea that Gens. PORTER and BABCOCK were chargeable to any extent in the General Order business.

Chairman—And you understood LENT to say that the money he received from BIXBY would not cover his share of the expenses?

Mr. Lindsay—That is what I understood LENT to say.

Senator Howe (taking Mr. GRINNELL's letter.)—What did you do in reference to this letter?

Mr. Lindsay—I carried out his instructions.

Senator Howe—You had to indicate the stores to which certain goods should be taken. Did you do so?

Mr. Lindsay—I did. Mr. BIXBY's, in Wooster-street, was one of them.

Senator Howe—LENT had then made his arrangements with Mr. BIXBY?

Mr. Lindsay—He had.

Senator Howe—Did you make them for him?

Mr. Lindsay—He made them in person.

Senator Howe—LENT still remained in Washington?

Mr. Lindsay—Yes, Sir.

Senator Howe—When did he settle here permanently?

Mr. Lindsay—I believe about the time that Mr. GRINNELL was removed.

Senator Howe—When was that?

Mr. Lindsay—About a year ago.

Senator Howe—After you had indicated Mr. BIXBY's stores, in pursuance of Mr. GRINNELL's order, when did you hear from Mr. LENT?

Mr. Lindsay—A very short time; I hardly know how long.

Senator Howe—Did he continue to make complaints that his receipts from BIXBY would not meet his mess expenditure?

Mr. Lindsay—Yes, Sir; he complained all the time.

Senator Howe—But you never understood that BABCOCK or PORTER, who shared in the mess, shared in the Bixby business?

Mr. Lindsay—I never understood it so for a moment. I always knew the rumor was false.

Senator Cassidy—How long had you known Mr. LENT?

Mr. Lindsay—About the time that GRANT had his head-quarters at City Point. I first became acquainted with him?

Senator Cassidy—How long had you known Mr. STOCKING?

Mr. Lindsay—About three months before he came here on the Cartage Bureau.

Senator Cassidy—Were your relations with Mr. LENT purely personal or business?

Mr. Lindsay—Purely personal.

Senator Cassidy—Were you intimate?

Mr. Lindsay—Very much so.

Senator Cassidy—How long have they been so?

Mr. Lindsay—From the time that he came up to New-York to inquire about the plums in business—Custom-house business, I mean.

Senator Cassidy—What do you know of him previous to his entering the "General Order" business?

Mr. Lindsay—I believe he was born in Western Pennsylvania, and went into the army from Chicago.

Senator Cassidy—Were his relations intimate with PORTER and BABCOCK?

Mr. Lindsay—Necessarily very intimate; they lived together.

Senator Cassidy—Did those constant complaints, that he was unable to meet his share of the mess bills, attract your attention in any way?

Mr. Lindsay—No, Sir.

Senator Cassidy—Do your personal relations with him continue?

Mr. Lindsay—I presume so; I have seen little of him for the past year.

Senator Cassidy—While he wrote to you from Washington, where were his letters directed from?

Mr. Lindsay—From the White House.

Senator Cassidy—How long did that continue?

Mr. Lindsay—I do not remember.

Senator Bayard—Will you explain to the Committee the organization of the Cartage Bureau?

Mr. Lindsay—Yes, Sir.

Senator Bayard—Does not this relate to the carriage of goods while in the hands of the Government?

Mr. Lindsay—Wholly so. The correspondence commenced between myself and Mr. GRINNELL on the subject, and he informed me that it had been brought up by the Secretary. Several plans had been brought up, but it was finally decided that the carriage should be divided out in districts. He then went into a long detail, which was finally checked by the Chairman, as irrelevant to the examination.

Senator Bayard—Had Mr. STOCKING any connection with the Cartage Bureau?

Mr. Lindsay—He was Superintendent.

Senator Bayard—What is his name?

Mr. Lindsay—WILLIAM F., I believe.

Senator Bayard—Was he a partner of Mr. LENT's at the time of his being Superintendent?

Mr. Lindsay—I do not know.

Senator Bayard—When did he leave the service in New-York?

Mr. Lindsay—The Bureau was established in January, 1870.

Senator Bayard—Was he a salaried officer or paid by fees?

Mr. Lindsay—Salaried, I believe.

Senator Bayard—When did he become associated with Mr. LENT in the "General Order" business?

Mr. Lindsay—I do not know.

Senator Bayard—What did he do before he came to New-York?

Mr. Lindsay—I believe he was a sutler, and was captured and confined in Libby. He was afterward in connection with Gen. BANNAN in the Mexican arms business.

Senator Bayard—What recommendation had he when he came to New-York?

Mr. Lindsay—He had one from Senator MORGAN, the chief I do not know. The position of Superintendent was offered to me, and I refused it. My connection with it was simply to organize.

Mr. Stocking—When I had done my mission I left.

Senator Bayard—Do you know who has the books now?

Mr. Lindsay—I do not know.

Senator Bayard—Did you become intimate with him during his residence in New-York?

Mr. Lindsay—Reasonably so.

Senator Bayard—Visit at his house?

Mr. Lindsay—No, never.

Senator Bayard—Can you fix the rates that were charged under Mr. GRINNELL in the "General Order" business?

Mr. Lindsay—I can only fix the rates that were charged for carriage in the Appraiser's store. It was fifty-four cents unless the old rebate. Under Mr. GRINNELL it was only thirty cents.

Senator Bayard—Has that advantage been paid to the merchants and to the Government?

Mr. Lindsay—Wholly so. There is not a doubt of it. Mr. GRINNELL's great object was to make the cartage as economical as possible, and he succeeded in reducing the expenses in the public store some $25,000 per annum.

Senator Bayard—This reform that visited all alike?

Mr. Lindsay—Yes, Sir.

Senator Bayard—And the opposition to Mr. GRINNELL probably resulted from those whose profits were cut off?

Mr. Lindsay—I cannot doubt it.

Senator Bayard—Now are you prepared to make a comparison between the present rates and those under Mr. GRINNELL?

Mr. Lindsay—I believe at present they are double, nearly double.

Senator Bayard—Do you remember any charges brought, during Mr. GRINNELL's time, of money paid to entry clerks for doing their duty above their lawful salaries?

Mr. Lindsay—There were several such cases, and Mr. GRINNELL, had the facts come to his knowledge, would have dismissed the parties charged.

Senator Bayard—Do you know of any who were so appointed, in proportion equal to the number of certain entry clerks, to receive from the merchants a certain proportion of their salaries?

Mr. Lindsay—I do not know absolutely of such things, but I have no reason to doubt it.

Senator Bayard—Do you know what arrangement is made for the payment of the Public Storekeeper in the various warehouses?

Mr. Lindsay—I don't know; I believe the warehouse man pays him.

Senator Bayard—Do you know of any Custom-house officer who could furnish that information?

Mr. Lindsay—Mr. EMERY and Mr. RUSSELL, I believe, could do it.

Senator Bayard—What proportion of the packages that come go to General Order stores?

Mr. Lindsay—That is a very difficult question for me to answer; the books there should be able to show it.

Senator Bayard—During your experience did you form an estimate of total packages?

Mr. Lindsay—Mr. GRINNELL and I did make such an estimate; public store, 65,000; General Order, 100,000; bonded warehouse, 150,000; the time, unfortunately, I am not able to give with certainty, but that was the proposition during a given time.

Senator Bayard—Will your memory enable you to tell at what period of the year this estimate was made?

Mr. Lindsay—Some time in the Summer.

Senator Bayard—Are the importations frequent or infrequent at that time?

Mr. Lindsay—They are quadruple in the Winter time; the Summer is always light; the trade opens in the early Fall and lasts until Spring.

Senator Bayard—Did this calculation cover more than three months?

Mr. Lindsay—No; I am sure it did not.

Senator Bayard—Would the importation of Winter and Spring be quadruple the amount you estimated?

Mr. Lindsay—It would.

Senator Bayard—And the remaining three months would have what proportion?

Mr. Lindsay—About half way between the two.

Senator Cassidy—Would not the inspectors' returns give correct information as to the number of packages in the General Order department?

Mr. Lindsay—Certainly they would; they would be efficient and complete.

Senator Frazier, returning again to this statement—Are you prepared to say to what year it refers?

Mr. Lindsay—I am not.

Senator Pratt—How then are you prepared to say that it covers a quarter?

Mr. Lindsay—I said that I could not say positively, but that I thought it might be a quarter.

Senator Pratt—Did you say that the Cartage Bureau had been established before STOCKING came to New-York?

Mr. Lindsay—No, sir; but very shortly after.

Senator Pratt—What do you remember of the letters of introduction brought by STOCKING from Senator MORTON?

Mr. Lindsay—All I remember aright it was couched in general terms, and made no mention of the Custom-house.

Senator Pratt—The charge of the Cartage Bureau was offered to yourself. I think you said?

Mr. Lindsay—Yes, Sir; but I refused it.

Senator Pratt—Why; was the salary too small?

Mr. Lindsay—No; it was $3,500.

Senator Pratt—What was your reason?

Mr. Lindsay—I had other matters to attend to.

Senator Pratt—And it was then offered to Mr. STOCKING, who accepted it?

Mr. Lindsay—Yes, Sir; Mr. GRINNELL received this letter at the time.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1870.

Hon. Moses H. Grinnell:

Having received notice that you have awarded the several cartage districts of the Customs to the undersigned, we respectfully request that you will secure the services of Mr. J. F. LINDSAY as the general supervisor of the whole cartage business.

It is no flattery to Mr. LINDSAY when we say there is no gentleman in this City who is more competent to perform the duties of the position than himself. He has a perfect knowledge of the practical working of the system (as the result shows) in all its details, and would make the cartage more harmonious, and would make the cartage system you have adopted very popular with the merchants of the City and perform all the duties to the entire satisfaction of the Government. Yours truly and respectfully,

First Cartage District—WM. KEYES.
Second Cartage District—CHAS. REILLY.
Third Cartage District—ALBERTSON.
Third Cartage District—CHAS. H. DELEMATER.
Fourth Cartage District—GEO. H. DEAN.
Fifth Cartage District—G. FROST and H. BLANCHARD.
Sixth Cartage District—GUSTAVE HOFFMAN.
Seventh Cartage District—JOHN McMAHON.
Eighth Cartage District—JOHN McMAHON.

Senator Pratt—You said you had no reason to doubt that politicians put men into the Custom-house and received a portion of their salaries. What reason had you, since you also said you had no knowledge on the point, to believe such was the case?

Mr. Lindsay—Mr. GRINNELL told me so.

Senator Pratt—You also said that warehousemen paid the storekeepers who were paid by the country; are you sure of this?

Mr. Lindsay—I believe it is the case.

Senator Pratt—Mention a warehouseman who told you so.

Mr. Lindsay—I think either Mr. LENT or Mr. STERLING told me so; I am satisfied that Mr. GRINNELL told me so.

Senator Bayard—Was it to hurry goods into the warehouses?

Mr. Lindsay—It may have been so; I don't know.

Senator Pratt—In Mr. GRINNELL's letter to you authorizing you to indicate stores on the North River, what is meant by the expression, "associated with you?"

Mr. Lindsay—Mr. GRINNELL did not wish Mr. LENT's name to appear in the matter; he wished to give it to Mr. BIXBY, and my name was put in simply to cover up Mr. LENT; I never had anything, directly or indirectly, to do with it.

Senator Pratt—Did you make any indication?

Mr. Lindsay—No, Sir; she things went straight to Mr. LENT's store.

Senator Pratt—But you indicated Mr. BIXBY's store? You said so yourself previously!

Mr. Lindsay—Yes, Sir; I did in that instance.

Senator Cassidy—Did Mr. LENT make any complaints about inability to meet his mess disbursements in his letters?

Mr. Lindsay—I do not know; it is a long while since I have seen those letters, and I cannot state now.

Senator Bayard—You said that the estimate you gave us was made by yourself and Mr. GRINNELL, with the aid of the Deputy Inspectors?

Mr. Lindsay—Yes, Sir.

Senator Pratt—Do you not know that the President of the Chamber of Commerce fixes the rate of charges for these packages?

Mr. Lindsay—I did not know it.

Senator Pratt—Do you know what the rates, as fixed by the Chamber of Commerce, are now?

Mr. Lindsay—I do not.

Senator Bayard—How did Mr. GRINNELL come to fix upon you as confidential adviser, when you were a perfect stranger?

Mr. Lindsay—I do not know; all I know of the matter is that when I asked him he refused to tell who mentioned my name to him.

Senator Howe—Mr. GRINNELL was not the sort of man who would mislead the public; was he?

Mr. Lindsay—He was not, Sir; he was a good man.

Senator Stewart—Why did he then put your name to some letter, when he morally? LENT?

Mr. Lindsay—He knew perfectly well that if the world outside knew of Mr. LENT's interest there would be a hue and cry among the politicians; Mr. LENT was drawing pay from the Government; at Mr. LENT's own request it was kept secret; not one dollar of one mill ever passed with me or myself with me, though the money was drawn in my name and paid to me, and I put it to him.

Senator Stewart—Was there any impropriety in Mr. LENT's drawing money from the General Order business, when he was also receiving money from the Government for his services in another capacity?

Mr. Lindsay—I don't know that there was Mr. LENT said there was.

Senator Stewart—Do you remember that Mr. GRINNELL and you were dead right in carrying up the matter in this way?

Mr. Lindsay—There was no covertion up the matter; I only did what I did from motives of pure friendship.

Senator Stewart—Then you do think that covering up this matter was in no wrong the Government on your part was an act of friendship?

Mr. Lindsay—I only acted from friendship.

Senator Stewart—I suppose that a man going to commit a fraud, and two men help him to cover it up——

Mr. Lindsay—Stop a moment; I don't think there was any fraud, nor did Mr. GRINNELL.

Senator Stewart—Then there was simply to keep it from the politicians?

Mr. Lindsay—That was all.

Senator Howe—Did you say that the Secretary of the Treasury gave his assent to the formation of the Cartage Bureau?

Mr. Lindsay—Yes Sir; I have the papers to establish the fact, and will now show them to you.

He then read a letter from the Treasury Department, which was as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 2, 1869.

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 1st inst., submitting your views upon means of conducting the public cartage at your port, and in reply thereto I have to state that the plan proposed meets the approval of the Department. You will please report the amount of the penalty in the bond to be exacted by Government officers, and also any other, and satisfactory changes or modifications of existing regulations (if any) are necessary in your opinion, in order to carry out your idea.

Yours, very respectfully,

WM. A. RICHARDSON,
Assistant Secretary.

Hon. Moses H. Grinnell, Collector of Customs, New-York.

Senator Howe—You understand that the inspectors of Customs are paid by the warehouse men?

Mr. Lindsay—Yes, Sir; so I understand.

Senator Howe—Are they paid regular salaries?

Mr. Lindsay—I never said so; you can ask them, for there are plenty of them in the room now.

Senator Stewart—This letter about the cartage seems to not belong to the Department, and should it not be kept on file?

Mr. Lindsay—It should, undoubtedly, but it was intrusted to me by Mr. GRINNELL.

Senator Stewart—Well, but it is the order from the Secretary of the Treasury; it should certainly be on file.

Mr. Lindsay—I hope no self-interest, as you allude to yourself, if people wanted to cut your throat.

The Chairman—Do you know of any officer of the "General Order" business?

Mr. Lindsay—I do not; I believe that Mr. LENT has resigned.

The Chairman—Did Mr. LENT go repeatedly between this City and Washington about this business?

Mr. Lindsay—Yes, Sir.

The Chairman—Had he any capital in it?

Mr. Lindsay—Not a dollar.

Senator Cassidy—You spoke of warehousemen paying inspectors. Where are those inspectors? In charge of ships?

Mr. Lindsay—No, in charge of the stores.

Senator Cassidy—Their salary is paid by the warehousemen?

Mr. Lindsay—So I believe.

Senator Cassidy—You spoke of men who wished to injure you with respect to this cartage business, by putting all the odium on your shoulders?

Mr. Lindsay—Yes, Sir.

Senator Cassidy—Have you seen anyone in this room belonging to such a combination?

Mr. Lindsay—Yes, Sir; Mr. HAW, Mr. LEET, and his friends.

This closed his examination.

Mr. R. O. COLLINS, importer of teas and sugars, was the next witness. He said: Upon General Order business I can give no information. I import to the amount of $350,000 from every direction, and my goods have always been placed in bonded warehouses; I have never had any difficulty whatsoever; I have never had any obstruction thrown in my way, and never been wronged in any particular whatsoever.

Chairman—Have you had any difficulty with the appraisers?

Mr. Collins—Never; errors have always been cheerfully corrected; sometimes they were to one side, sometimes on the other, but everything was done in the most amicable manner.

Senator Pratt—Have you ever paid sums to inspectors to have your goods unloaded quickly from steamers?

Mr. Collins—Never one cent.

Senator Pratt—To what extent are compromises in smuggling done to the best of your knowledge?

Mr. Collins—I know nothing about it; I never heard of it.

Senator Bayard—None of your goods go over to the General Order business?

Mr. Collins—No, Sir.

Senator Bayard—Do you say that you have never paid anything, or that your house has never paid anything to Custom-house officials?

Mr. Collins—Yes, Sir; except indeed to the weigh-master for extra duties.

The Chairman—You say that you have been long in business here, Sir?

Mr. Collins—About forty-seven years in New-York.

The next witness was Mr. WM. REDMOND, an importer of Irish linens, who had been in business in New-York for forty years. He stated: I only know that our goods very rarely go into the General Order department; we pay there $1 50, which includes cartage, storage and labor; in the public store the charge would be seventy-five cents; I have never heard of any collusion between Custom-house officials and importers, nor have I ever given a present to one of them; I have never suffered from any mistakes of mine, nor have I ever heard of such a thing happening. I do not of my own knowledge know anything about compromises of disputed cases in which wrong was done to the merchants; but a case has occurred to myself in which a mistake was made that we were entering goods at a lower value than was just, and our books were seized. They were, however, returned, two months after. I asked for the name of the man who furnished the affidavit, but could not learn it. My lawyer did not tell me that there was any difficulty in ascertaining the name of the man, and I suppose if I had gone to the right place I could have seen the affidavit itself; it I did not think of that.

Senator Howe—What reason do you assign for your dislike to have your things in the General Order store?

Mr. Redmond—Because it costs twice as much.

Senator Howe—How much a month do you pay for storage?

Mr. Redmond—Twenty cents; and the labor is ten cents for putting in and ten cents for putting out.

Senator Howe—Have the officials any right to send packages to the General Order Department before forty-eight hours?

Mr. Redmond—No, sir; they have no right, and I do not think they do.

Senator Bayard—What books and papers were taken from your store on the occasion you have mentioned?

Mr. Redmond—Schedule, sale-book, invoice-books and letter-books.

Senator Bayard—What books were left in your possession?

Mr. Redmond—Our regular books—day-book, ledgers, &c.

Senator Bayard—What warrant was shown?

Mr. Redmond—A Mr. KIRK called at the office and gave me this letter, which I will read:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, April 1, 1871.

GENTLEMEN: Will you please allow Mr. L. J. KIRK, Deputy Surveyor of this port, to examine and compare your books with invoices in his possession, and also afford him such other information and facilities in relation thereto, as will enable him to report to me concerning an investigation now in progress.

E. G. CLARKE, Deputy Collector.

WILLIAM REDMOND & SON.

Senator Bayard—Was anything ever insinuated to you before or after the seizure, concerning any compromise by the payment of any sums?

Mr. Redmond—No, never.

Senator Bayard—Do you know of any similar cases?

Mr. Redmond—Only of one that was told to me by the party, a Mr. WHEREDIN, but I don's know the circumstances.

Senator Bayard—Do you attend personally to your Custom-house business?

Mr. Redmond—Sometimes.

Senator Bayard—Do you import largely?

Mr. Redmond—We receive packages every week.

Senator Pratt—How long has it been the practice to charge $1 50 in the General Order business for a package?

Mr. Redmond—It is quite an old practice; I do not know when it commenced.

Senator Howe—What was the specific injury of which you complain?

Mr. Redmond—It seemed to me a business indignity, and their items extremely inconvenient, because we could not know how many yards were in each bale.

Senator Howe—The papers were not signed without your consent, were they?

Mr. Redmond—No, Sir; I allowed them to take them in the belief that they could get an order from the Comptroller if I refused them, and I wished to escape the notoriety.

Senator Howe—When did you get your books back?

Mr. Redmond—Some at one time, some at another; the last I got in June; but I had access to them at any time.

Senator Howe—Now, as an honorable merchant, with a desire that all men should pay their just dues, which privilege of the Government would you wish to have curtailed?

Mr. Redmond—Well, I think they ought to have let us know who furnished the affidavit.

Senator Howe—Would you not have obtained this information, if, instead of handing over your papers, you had insisted on a warrant?

Mr. Redmond—I suppose so, but I did not know it.

Senator Howe—Then you have no quarrel with the law, except that it was arbitrary in your case?

Mr. Redmond—That is all.

Senator Pratt—You would consider it a good law in the case of a rogue, would you not?

Mr. Redmond—I suppose so. (Laughter.)

Senator Cassidy—Was there anything in the business that you made not have explained if you had an opportunity?

Mr. Redmond—I could easily have explained the whole matter; I had $3 marks the value down in consequence of a sudden fall in the current rate of the goods.

Senator Cassidy—Did you make any complaint to Mr. Clarke or Mr. Kirk, which is on file?

Mr. Redmond—I did not.

The examination of witnesses then closed.

Mr. HARVEY G. EASTMAN, one of the Assemblymen from Dutchess County, was then brought forward. The evidence given by Mr. HORACE GREELEY was read by the stenographer. He said:

I desire to place on the record the fact that I was not influenced by any person, and that the statement is false. As to the statement that Gen. KETCHUM influenced me, that is also false, and so also is the statement that I told Mr. GREELEY so, or any of his friends. Gen. KETCHUM made me no such request, though we had conversations on the subject. I did not see him in Albany, nor do I know that he was there.

Senator Bayard—What did Gen. KETCHUM say?

Mr. Eastman—As far as I recollect, (for we had many conversations,) he asked me, if the Administration were in the contest to stand by it; I do know of his having several appointees in the Custom-house; but I do not know how many.

Senator Bayard—Do you mean to say that out of those conversations you did not understand who Gen. KETCHUM wanted for Speaker.

Mr. Eastman—There were several candidates, and it was not understood that there would be an Administration candidate; Mr. SMITH's name was very seldom mentioned.

Senator Cassidy—Were you at any time made aware of Mr. KETCHUM's choice for Speaker?

Mr. Eastman—At no time.

Senator Cassidy—Were not several Custom-house officials on the ground at Albany?

Mr. Eastman—Yes, several; Mr. CORNELL and Mr. LEWIS.

Senator Cassidy—What were they there for; do take the stir?

Mr. Eastman—I suppose to assist Mr. SMITH.

Senator Cassidy—The Custom-house was then supporting Mr. SMITH?

Mr. Eastman—Why yes, I suppose it was.

Senator Cassidy—You had conversations on the point with other people, did you not?

Mr. Eastman—Yes, I had.

Senator Cassidy—And the subject of the Dutchess County appointees was brought up, was it not?

Mr. Eastman—It may have been spoken of.

Senator Pratt—How many appointees do you know?

Mr. Eastman—About two or three, I believe.

Senator Pratt—Did you vote for SMITH in consequence of any conversation you had with anybody?

Mr. Eastman—Certainly not.

Senator Pratt—Did you hear any threats made that if you did not vote for SMITH your friends would be turned out?

Mr. Eastman—Never.

Senator Cassidy—Do you mean to say that if you had voted for ALVORD it would not have been disagreeable for these appointees?

Mr. Eastman—I do not believe it would have made a particle of difference.

The Chairman—How many Custom-house officials did you see in Albany?

Mr. Eastman—I cannot call to mind more than six or seven.

The Chairman—How many by the estimation of others?

Mr. Eastman—I do not know but it was much higher.

The next witness was Mr. CHARLTON F. LEWIS, who stated that he was managing editor of the *Evening Post*. He said:

With regard to the "General Order" business I know nothing, and with regard to the personal character of Custom-house officials I can only say that prior to Gen. GRANT's Administration I have seen cases of gross misconduct, which I reported to the Secretary of the Treasury. At present my knowledge does not amount to, in local testimony, but I have considerable information which shows that the grossest corruption prevails in all the three branches of the Customs. In the Surveyor's Department, the men who have charge of the passengers' baggage make a practice of receiving bribes; on one occasion a gentleman informed me that there were five hundred tons of luggage in one of the Cunard steamers, and without exception, as far as he could see, every passenger bribed these officials; the second department which I wish to mention is the Appraisers; I have no direct testimony to offer you; there are shingles stated by general rumor, which seem to be convincing; it is asserted that those who sample cigars stuff their pockets. The authority for the statements which I made some time ago in the *Post* will be found in the files of Judge NOAH DAVIS. The instances in record in the office of the District-Attorney relate to frauds on the Government by the false appraisal of goods. The third branch is the rebate of duties on damaged goods. A broker said to Mr. KENNEDY, "You imported a lot of goods recently." Mr. KENNEDY said, "That's so, what of it?" "You have put in medium for damaged goods," returned the broker. "Of course not," said the merchant. "There was no damage." "That makes no difference" replied the broker, "you leave it to me, and I will arrange it. Then we will share it between us." Mr. KENNEDY turned indignantly away, but as the goods in question were at sea, the jobs secured the good of a friend and he told it to me. I do not believe that there is more corruption now than four years ago, but it seems to me that it is the inevitable result of our political system.

Senator Howe—Can you suggest how we can obtain the names of persons who are now concerned in frauds in the Appraisers' Department?

Mr. Lewis—I believe that all those cases in the District-Attorney's office apply to cases under a previous Administration. I also believe that in the Appraisers' Department there is a system of fraud unknown to the heads of the Department, and which the Collector has endeavored in vain to break up.

Senator Howe—Mr. KENNEDY could, however, undoubtedly give the name of the broker who approached him?

Mr. Lewis—Certainly he could.

Senator Pratt—You spoke of 600 tons of bargaze on the Cunard steamer; when did this occur?

Mr. Lewis—About six months ago.

Senator Cassidy—Is your opinion about the corruption of the Custom-house under this Administration? Derived from well-informed persons, where it is not supplemented by your own experience?

Mr. Lewis—Certainly; it is such testimony as a newspaper would receive, though, as I said, it is not legal testimony.

Senator Cassidy—How is it that this malpractice of lucrative men is unknown to the high authorities, when it is the subject of common rumor?

Mr. Lewis—It seems to me that it would be unknown unless some passenger brought it to their notice.

Senator Bayard—But when it was brought before their notice—how then?

Mr. Lewis—It seems to me again that the reforming such practices would be a work of immense difficulty, and so Mr. BOUTWELL told me when I conversed with him on the subject.

Senator Bayard—Do you know nothing about the "General Order" business?

Mr. Lewis—Nothing whatever, except what I have gleaned from newspapers, and I do not consider that to be knowledge. [Laughter.]

Senator Bayard—Have you, as a journalist, any knowledge that any attempt at prosecution of any cases of frauds in the Appraiser's office has ever been made?

Mr. Lewis—On the contrary, my attention has been drawn to the extraordinary deficiency of any such attempts.

Senator Bayard—With regard to compromises in which the Government has been wronged, what do you know?

Mr. Lewis—Something by rumor, but nothing directly. I understand that such cases are compromised in such a way as to benefit mutually the informer and the culprit and to cheat the Government.

Senator Bayard—If such a case had been brought to trial would it not have a good effect?

Mr. Lewis—I fear not. I am of opinion that if convicted, the guilty persons would be considered unlucky and would not be held as disgraced by their comrades, and I'm sorry to say by a branch of the public.

Senator Bayard—Do you believe that the system of assessment is general through Federal offices?

Mr. Lewis—I am sure it is in the Internal Revenue, but of the Post-office I know nothing.

Senator Bayard—Can a man hold an office efficiently and worthily and express his opinion in politics independently.

Mr. Lewis—I believe he cannot; indeed, if the friends who put him in, is independent, he would be turned out.

Senator Bayard—He thinks would be a vexatious sacrifice to his friend's honesty?

Mr. Lewis—Just so.

Senator Bayard—Do you consider the tenure which regulates office-holding as hostile to the good of the public service.

Mr. Lewis—Indubitably I do.

Senator Bayard—Have you ever had your attention directed to the large gains of the Revenue agents?

Mr. Lewis—Only in a general way. The common belief is that by far the greater part of cases of fraud against the Treasury are compromised in such a way as to benefit the agents.

Senator Bayard—Do you know of any case where an honest merchant has been compelled to pay money under threats of imprisonment and legal proceedings?

Mr. Lewis—I have heard of such.

Senator CASSIDY made a motion that the Minority of the Committee be authorized to call the Committee's sessions other and suitable rooms, which was adopted without dissent.

After this reading Senator HOWE examined Mr. LEWIS on what remedy he would propose for the corruptions he had described. He thought that a permanent tenure and examination before appointment would go far to improve the status of the officials. This lasted for a very long time.

Senator Howe then asked—Do you know of any case where a faithful and efficient official has been removed for refusal to pay an assessment?

Mr. Lewis—I know of a most faithful and incorruptible officer who refused to pay, and he was removed shortly afterward. His name was GORDON L. FORD, and he was, I think, Collector of Revenue in the Third District.

The Committee then adjourned.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Gen. E. S. PARKER, late Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is at the Brevoort House.

United States Senator A. H. CRAGIN, of New-Hampshire, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

The Joint Committee on Quarantine Affairs will hold a meeting in the Chamber of Commerce, on Monday, the 6th inst., at 2½ P. M.

Additional subscriptions, amounting to $1,128 71, have been received at the Chamber of Commerce for the sufferers of the West, making the total receipts $1,014,897 54.

BERNARD SLAVER, of No. 41 Gouverneur-street, while at work yesterday at the ship *Mary Boyce*, moored at the foot of Corlears-street, fell down the hatchway and broke his leg.

The trial of Gen. THOMAS JORDAN, for fitting out a Cuban expedition at this port, as alleged, was put over, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, until Tuesday next.

ANNA MCGINNIS was committed to answer yesterday by Justice SCOTT for picking a pocket-book from BARBARA STEARNS, of No. 154 Norfolk-street, while walking through Grand-street.

THOMAS LOCK, of No. 51 Degraw-street, Brooklyn, was severely injured last evening by a case of lead falling on him, while he was on Pier No. 20 North River. He was taken to Park Hospital.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge BEDFORD, THOMAS BURKEY was convicted of feloniously assaulting JOHN DUCY, and was sent to State Prison for five years.

The "Jubilee Singers" of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., will sing at the Leight-street Baptist Mission, corner Varick-street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Good speaking, and exercises by the children.

An inquest was commenced yesterday by Coroner KENNAN, in the case of CARL GRUNSING, late of No. 345 Allen-street, who was found drowned at the foot of Christopher-street, North River. No facts of interest were elicited.

An accident occurred, on Saturday last, at the Barnum Circus and Menagerie, corner of Sixty-fifth-street and Third-avenue, which has resulted in the death of J. H. BUCOMS, a boy, who lived at No. 106 East Thirty-fifth-street.

Mrs. VARLEY, wife of Reddy the Blacksmith, was committed in $500 bail, yesterday, by Justice COX, for assaulting a German named HENRY WILLIAMS, and tearing down his sign in front of his door in Dominick near Hudson-street.

The Barclay-street arson case was before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday. LAFAYETTE FARRINGTON was unconditionally discharged, but SCHERVS and the woman HARRIET TACKLEBURY were held for examination today.

Chief-Engineer PERLEY reports 154 fires during December, with a loss of $129,157 and an insurance of $565,250. These figures show an increase of twenty-three per cent in the number of fires, but a decrease of fifty per cent in the amount of losses.

The Commissioners of Lunacy for the State of New-Jersey met at the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, and decided upon adopting the plan of Mr. SAMUEL SLOAN, architect, of Philadelphia, for the erection of a lunatic asylum in Morris County, New-Jersey.

Ex-Gov. WILLARD P. HALL, of Missouri; Hon. J. WILEY EDMONDS, of Boston; Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Jr., of Auburn; Hon. OMAR H. SEWARD, of Washington, and Hon. E. D. MORGAN, of Aurora, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Mr. BERGH, with a force of Tremont Police, prevented the pigeon shooting-match at Fleetwood, yesterday, but consented to allow one to come off today at Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth-street, for the purpose of legally testing the question in a Court of law.

Twenty policemen were tried yesterday by Commissioner BOSWORTH, WILLIAM O'CONNOR, Thirteenth Precinct, on the accused of neglect of duty in failing to arrest one "SKID" RICHARDS for a felonious assault on SIGFRIED HIRCHBERG in the railway of No. 607 Canal-street. The case was referred to the Board.

The fourth of the series of lectures was delivered, last evening, before the Law School of the University of New-York, by W. B. MAXWELL, on Contingent Remainders. "Executory devises," he remarked, is understood property which can be inherited only subsequent to the death of the actual heir.

Last evening a fire occurred in the premises of Messrs CELLER & CO., manufacturers of under-wear on the third floor of No. 204 Church-street, doing a damage of $2,500 to their stock. H. HART, shirt manufacturer on the second floor, lost $600 in damage to his stock by water. The building will require $400 for repairs.

The second of a series of Missionary Meetings was held last evening, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, East Twenty-fifth-street. Short addresses were made by Bishop MORRIS, of Oregon, Bishop RANDALL, of Colorado, and others, in advocacy of the extension and better support of Missionary enterprises in the West.

About sixty small depositors in the Bowling Green Savings Bank were paid off yesterday. The heavier depositors are extremely dissatisfied